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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this text is to develop conversational skills in Tamil. It is to be used as a review of what has been learned in class and not as a teaching device. The language materials consist of four types of language learning activities. The unit microwave cycle divides the learning process into two basic phases. The first phase involves mimicry, memorization, and manipulation, and the second phase involves conversational application of what has been learned. Drill exercises, the second type of activity, include substitution, repetition, transformation, conversation, and question-and-answer drills. Analysis of the language is the third type of activity. Realistic language usage is the fourth type. The text is divided into six sections, each consisting of cycles, drills, and grammar notes, which concentrate upon a limited number of sentence patterns and structural items. Suggested supplements follow each section. A verb chart, listing verb stems and their inflected forms, is included in the text, as is a pronunciation guide. The materials were designed for Peace Corps training programs specializing in agriculture. (Author/CLK)

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CONVERSATIONAL TAMIL

Prepared for Development and Resources Corporation

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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Introduction

The purpose of this text is to develop elementary conversational skills in Tamil. Though the text is to be used by language instructors as a major set of lesson plans, it should be supplemented by other varied materials and teaching techniques for a richer language learning experience. Sample supplementary materials have been included at the end of each section. They are suggested as possible exercises in an intensive program to expand the student's vocabulary, to reinforce grammar patterns, and to confront the student with occasional unfamiliar grammar items. The text is to be used by students as a review to what has been learned in class and not as a teaching device.

Effective teaching of the text materials presupposes the use of language props for teaching vocabulary. Every object should be taught by association with a visual representation of that object and every verb should be taught by association with the action described by that verb. It is important that both instructor and student make consistent use of language props and never resort to English.

The organization of each unit lesson allows for rapid mastery of question and answer patterns. The units, therefore, should be used as a basis for conversation between the student and instructor and between the students themselves. Once the unit has been mastered, the students should have ample opportunity to carry out the role of instructor.

The language materials consist of four different types of language learning activities. The first, and most predominant, is the unit microwave cycle. These cycles are adapted from cycles designed by Dr. Earl Stevick of the Foreign Service Institute. They divide the learning process into two basic phases. The first of these phases involves mimicry, memorization, and manipulation and so is designated 'M'. The 'M'₁ component of the phase consists of statements related in content and structure; the 'M'₂ component of the phase consists of one or more questions related in content and structure to the statements of 'M'₁. The second phase involves the conversational application of 'M'₁ and 'M'₂ and so is designated 'C'. The question of 'M'₂ is asked and is answered by one of the statements of 'M'₁. Each question and answer unit is one component of the 'C' phase. If there are five possible answers to 'M'₂ then there would be five components of 'C'. Before a new unit cycle is taken up in class the previous cycle should always be reviewed. Class time should be devoted entirely to using the language. Instructors should never attempt to explain grammar.

The second type of learning activity consists of various kinds of drill exercises. Substitution drills require the student to substitute similar structural items in one sentence pattern. Repetition drills enable the student to repeat similarly patterned sentences after the instructor. Transformation drills involve changing the structure of similar sentences. Conversation and question and answer drills utilize previously learned sentence patterns to build up conversation. All these drills are used to supplement material in the unit-microwaves.

The third type of learning activity is analysis of the language. Simplified explanations are included in sections of grammar notes to explain structural items of previous lessons. These grammar notes are intended for the students' individual use. The more difficult structures should be explained by the language coordinator or linguist in a separate class hour.

The fourth type of learning activity involves confrontation of a more complex linguistic reality. The task-oriented situation, model village and slide exercises, and role plays of the supplements force the student to gradually accustom himself to combinations of sounds and phrases, all of which may not be familiar to him. They are intended as a bridge between the tightly controlled class-room learning experience and the complete free communication on the field.

The text itself is divided into six sections, A, B, C, D, E, and F, each consisting of cycles, drills, and grammar notes which concentrate upon a limited number of sentence patterns and structural items. Suggested supplements follow each section. A verb chart, listing verb stems and their inflected forms, is included at the back of the text for reference. A pronunciation guide is also appended for students' use.

These materials have been designed for Peace Corps training programs specializing in agriculture. Satisfactory completion of the text should bring the trainee to at least a 2 FSI level.

Cycle 1

M₁ idu vālaipalam
āranju
milagā
urulaikilangu
vengāyam

M₂ idu yenna?

C₁ 1. idu yenna?
idu vālaipalam

C₂ 2. idu yenna?
idu āranju

C₃ 3. idu yenna?
idu milagā

(substitute remaining nouns as above)

M₁ This is a banana.
orange
chili
potato
onion

M₂ What is this?

O₁ 1. What is this?
This is a banana.

C₂ 2. What is this?
This is an orange.

C₃ 3. What is this?
This is chili.

Cycle 2

M₁ adū vālaipalam ille
āranju
milagā
urulaikalangu
vengāyam

M₂ adu vālaipalamā?
āranjā
milagāyā
urulaikilangā
vengāyamā

C₁ adu vālaipalamā?
ille, adu vālaipalam ille
or
adu vālaipalamā?
āma, adu vālaipalam

M₁ That is not a banana.
orange
chili
potato
onion

M₂ Is that a banana?
orange
chili
potato
onion

C₁ Is that a banana?
No, that is not a banana.

Drill for Cycles 1 & 2

Substitution Drills

adu vālaipalamā?
āranja
milagāyā
urulaikalangā
vengayamā

idu vālaipalam
āranju
milagā
urulaikilangu
vengayāma

Is that a banana?
orange
chili
potato
onion

This is a banana, isn't it?
orange
chili
potato
onion

Conversation Drills

idu vālaipalamā?
ille idu vālaipalam ille
idu yenna?
idu āranju

adu vālaipalam, illeyā?
ille.
adu yenna?
adu āranju

Is this a banana?
No, this isn't a banana.
What is this?
This is an orange.

That is a banana, isn't it?
No.
What is that?
That is an orange.

Cycle 3

M₁ ivar oru manuśan
avar paiyan
vivasāyi
mānavan
vādiyār
Indiyan
Amerikkān
P.C. sevakān

M₂ yāru? ivar yāru?
avar

C₁ ivar yāru?
ivar mānuśan

C₂ avar yāru?
avar mānuśan

M₁ He {this} is a man.
He {that} is a boy.
farmer
student
teacher
Indian
American
P.C. volunteer

M₂ Who is he {this}
{that}?

C₁ Who is he (this)?
He (this) is a man.

C₂ Who is he (that)?
He (that) is a man.

Cycle 4

M₁ ivai oru pombale
aval ponnū
vādiyārammā
mānavi
pis kor sēvaki
Indiyan
Amerikkan

M₂ ivai yāru?
aval

C₁ ivai yāru?
ival oru pombale

M₁ She {this} is a woman.
(that) girl
teacher
student
'peace corps' volunteer
Indian
American

M₂ Who is she {this)?
(that)

C₁ Who is she (this)?
She (this) is a woman.

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

Substitution Drills

1. ivan manusānā?
avan pāiyānā
ivan sēvakānā
avan mānavānā
ivan vādiyārā
ivar Rāmanā
avar Gōpālā

2. ivai pombaleyā?
aval ponnā
Sītāvā
Kamalāvā

3. ivan manusān illeyā?
avan pāiyan
ivar Rāman
avar Gōpāl

(substitute other nouns)

4. ivai pombale illeyā?
aval pannū
Sītā
Kamalā

(substitute other nouns)

5. idu kulañde illeyā?

1. Is he {this} a man?
Is he {that} a boy
{this} a volunteer
{that} a student
{this} a teacher
{hon} Raman
{hon} Gopal

2. Is she {this} a woman?
{that} a girl
Sita
Kamala

3. Is he {this} not a man?
he {that} a boy
he {hon} Raman
he {hon} Gopal

4. Is she {this} not a woman?
she {that} not a girl
Sita
Kamala

6. Is this not a baby?

Cycle 5

M₁ nān oru vivasāyi
 vādiyār/vādiyārammā
 Amerikkān
 Indiyan
 mānavan/mānavī
 manusān
 pombale
 pīs kor sēvakan/sevaki

M₂ (nī) nīnga (hōn) yāru?

C₁ (nī) nīnga yāru?
 nān oru vivasāyi

M₁ I am a farmer.
 teacher
 American
 Indian
 student
 man
 woman
 Peace Corps volunteer

M₂ Who are you?

C₁ Who are you?
 I am a farmer.

Cycle 5a

M₁ nānga vivasāyigal
 (nām) vādiyārgal/vādiyārammakkāl
 Amerikkārgal
 Indiyan gal
 mānavargal/mānavīgal
 manusārgal
 pombalegal
 pīs kor sēvakārgal/sēvakīgal

M₂ nīnga yāru?
 nānga (excl.)
 nām (incl.)

C₁ nīnga yāru?
 nānga vivasāyigal

C₂ nānga yāru?
 nānga vivasāyigal

M₁ We are farmers.
 teachers
 Americans
 Indians
 students
 men
 women
 Peace Corps volunteers

M₂ Who are you?
 we (excl.)
 we (incl.)

C₁ Who are you?
 We are farmers.

C₂ Who are we?
 We are farmers.

Drills for Cycle 5

Substitution Drill

n̄inga oru vivas̄ayi
ni vādiyār/vādiyārammā
amerikkan
indiyān
P.C. sēvakan/sēvakī.
mānavan/mānavī
manušan
pombale

nāngā vivas̄ayigal
nām vādiyārgal/vādiyārammāgal
ivanga Amerikkargal
avanga Indiyargal
n̄inga pis kor sēvakargal/sēvakigal

nān yāru?
ival
aval
ivar
avar
n̄inga (ni)

You are a farmer.
teacher
American
Indian
P.C. volunteer
student
man
woman

We {excl} are farmers.
We {incl} teachers
They {this} Americans:
They {that} Indians
You {hon} Peace Corps volunteers

Who am I?
is she {this}
she {that}
he {this}
he {that}
are you.

Conversation Drill

n̄inga oru vādiyārā/vādiyārammāvā?
ille. nān oru vādiyār/vādiyārammā ille
n̄inga yāru?
nān oru P.C. sēvakan/sēvakī
(substitute other nouns)

Are you a teacher?
No. I'm not a teacher
Who are you?
I'm a P.C. trainee.

Cycle 6

M₁ en pēr
unga (hon) un pēr

M₂ en pēr
unga un pēr

M₃ unga un pēr yenna?
en pēr yenna?

C₁ enga un pēr yenna?
en pēr

C₂ en pēr yenna?
unga un pēr

M₁ my name
your name

M₂ My name is _____
Your name is _____

M₃ What is your name?
What is my name?

C₁ What is your name?
My name is _____

C₂ What is my name?
Your name is _____

Drill for Cycle 6

Substitution Drill

1. ivarudaya pēr Rāman
avarudaya Gōpāl
2. ivaludaya pēr Sītā
avaludaya Kamalā
3. en pēr yenna?
unga un
ivarudaya
avarudaya
ivaludaya
avaludaya
ivangaludaya
avangaludaya

1. His {this} name is Rāman.
His {that} Gopal
2. Her {this} name is Sīta.
Her {that} Kamala
3. What is my name?
your
his {this}
his {that}
her {this}
he {that}
their {this}
their {that}

Cycle 7

M₁ idu Rāmanudaya kudumbam

viḍu

magan

appā (tagappanār)

ammā (tayār)

magai

M₂ yārudaya

kudumbam idu?

viḍu

magan

appā

ammā

magai

ponjādi

C₁ yārudaya kudumbam idu?
idu Rāmanudaya kudumbam.

M₁ This is Raman's family.

house

son

father

mother

daughter

M₂ Whose family is this?

house

son

father

mother

daughter

wife

C₁ Whose family is this?

This is Raman's family.

Drills for Cycle 7

Conversation Drill

idu yārudaya magan?
idu Rāmanudaya magan
ivanudaya pēr yenna?
ivanudaya pēr Gōpāl.

Whose son is this?
This is Rāman's son.
What's his (this) name?
His name is Gopal.

Completion Drill

1. Rāmanudaya magan Gōpāl
magal Kamala
ammā Ponni
appa Velan
ponjādi Sita

2. Sītāvudaya magan Gōpāl
magal Kamala
ammā Kupayi
appa Kupan
purusān Rāman

1. Raman's son is Gopal.
daughter is Kamala
mother is Ponni
father is Velan
wife is Sita

2. Sita's son is Gopal.
daughter is Kamala
mother is Kupayi
father is Kupan
husband is Raman

Cycle 8

M₁ idu yellām unnudaya pensilgal
ennudaya
ivarudaya
avarudaya

inda pensilgal ivaludayadu
avaludayadu
engaludayadu
nammudayadu
ivangaludayadu
avangaludayadu

M₂ idu yellām yārudaya pensilgal?

C₁ idu yellām yārudaya pensilgal?
idu yellām unnudaya pensilgal

C₂ idul yellām yārudaya pensilgal?
ida pensilgal yellām ivaludayadu

M₁ (all) These are your pencils.
my
his {this}
his {that}

(all) These are hers {this}.
hers {that}
ours {ex}
ours {in}
theirs {this}
theirs {that}

M₂ Whose pencils are these?

C₁ Whose pencils are these?
These are your pencils.

C₂ Whose pencils are these?
These pencils are hers (this).

Drills for Cycle 8

Substitution Drill

ingē oru pensil irukku
angē rendu pensilgal

mūnu
nālu
anjū
āru
ēlu
ettu
ombadu
pattu

ingē oruttan irukkān
angē rendu pēr irukkānga

mūnu
nālu
naju
āru
ēlu
ettu
ombadu
pattu

Here is one pencil.
There are two pencils.

three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

Here is one person.
There are two persons.

three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

Grammar Notes

A. Nouns

Nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter. Only human beings are referred to as masculine or feminine.

eg.

manuśan	{m}	man
pombale	{f}	woman

All other nouns, both animate and inanimate, are neuter.

eg.

vālaipalam	(n)	banana
per	(n)	name
paśumādu	(n)	cow

B. Pronouns

Personal pronouns 'he' 'she' 'it' 'they' have two forms:

ivar

refer to persons and objects close to the speaker,
eg. this he (ivar) this she (ival)

ivan

idu

ivanga

ival

whereas

avar

avan

aval

adu

avanga

refer to persons and objects at a distance from the speaker,
eg. that he (avar) that she (aval)

The personal pronoun 'we' has two forms:

'nāngā' is exclusive i.e. it doesn't include all persons spoken to.

'nām' is inclusive i.e. it includes all persons spoken to. Colloquially, 'nām' may sometimes replace nāngā

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

The personal pronoun 'you' has two forms:

'ni' is used when talking to servants, children and very close friends.
'ninga' is used in addressing all other people. It is used in addressing several people but is also used in addressing one person to show respect.
Initially 'ninga' should be used even with friends. In the same way, 'ivan/a/avanga' are often substituted for 'ivar/avar' to show respect.
'ivar/avar' show greater respect than 'ivan/avan'.

C. Possession

Possession is expressed by adding /-udaya/ to the noun to which something belongs.

e.g.

'Rāmanudaya kudumbam'	Raman's family
'Sitāyudaya kuḍumbam'	Sita's family

Possession is expressed by adding /-udaya/ to the objective form of the pronoun.

e.g.

nān	<u>an</u> nu <u>daya</u>	I	of me	(my)
ni	<u>un</u> nu <u>daya</u>	you {fam,	of you	{your}
ninga	<u>ungal</u> u <u>daya</u>	you {resp}	of you	{your}
nānga	<u>angal</u> u <u>daya</u>	we (exd)	of us	(our)
ivan	<u>ivan</u> u <u>daya</u>	he	of him	{his}
ival	<u>ival</u> u <u>daya</u>	she	of her	{her}
adu	<u>adu</u> nudaya	it	or it	{its}
avanga	<u>ava</u> ngaj <u>daya</u>	they	of them	(their)

Note - the subjective and objective forms of 'he' 'she' 'it' and 'they' are the same.
The subjective and objective forms of 'I' 'you' and 'we' are different.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

When the noun or objective form of the pronoun ends in a vowel; 'l' 'v' or 'n'
is added before adding /-udaya/

eg.

engaludaya

Sitavudaya

adunudaya

/-udaya/ is often dropped in colloquial Tamil. eg. we can say 'em pēr' - my name
instead of 'ennudaya pēr'!

In the sentences of the type:

This pencil is mine. inda pensil ennudayadu

These pencils are mine. inda pensilgal ennudayadu

D. The verb 'to be'

In the present tense, forms of the verb 'to be' are not used in positive sentences
of identification.

eg. This is a banana. idu vālaipalam

However, some form of the verb 'to be' must be used in sentences of location and
existence.

eg. Here is a pencil ingē pensil irukku

There is a pencil ange pensil irukku

It is not vēyilā irukku.

'irukku' is the neuter singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

In the following sentences

Here is one person ingē oruttan irukkān

Here are two people ingē rendu pēr irukkānga

'irukkān' is the masculine singular form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

'irukkānga' is the masculine plural form of the present tense of the verb 'to be'

'irukkirāl' is the feminine singular form.

'irukkānga' is the feminine plural form.

or 'irukku' is the neuter plural form.

The verb ending must always agree with the gender (i.e. m,f,n) and the number
(i.e. sing., pl.) of the subject of the sentence.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

The negative form of the verb 'to be' i.e. ille...is used in sentences of identification as well as sentences of location and existence.

eg.

This <u>is</u> not a banana	idu vālaipalam <u>ille</u>
This <u>is</u> not a man	idu manusan <u>ille</u>
The pencil <u>isn't</u> here	ingē pensil <u>ille</u>

Note - in Tamil the verb is generally the last word in the sentence.

E. Questions

Questions are formed in two ways:

1. use of a question word

eg. idu yenna? What is this?
idu yara? Who is this?

The question word usually comes at the end of the sentence but before the verb.

The question word 'whose' may take several forms;

yevarudaya pensil - whose pencil
(when addressing a man)

yevaludaya pensil - whose pencil
(when addressing a woman)

yedunudaya pensil - the pencil belonging to what
(when referring to an object)

yārudaya pensil - whose pencil
(when addressing both man and woman)

/-du/ may be added to the question word to form sentences of the type:

This pencil is whose? inda pensil yārudayadu?

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Grammar Notes (cont'd)

2. Without a question word.

eg.

This is a banana, isn't it? idu vālaipalam illeyā?
Is this a banana? isu vālaipalamā?

/-ā/ may be added to the word stressed..

Note - intonation and stress also differentiate questions from statements.
Be sure to carefully mimic the stress and intonation of your instructor's voice.

Cycle 9

M₁ ennuudaya pēr _____
 en ammāvudaya pēr _____
 appayudaya _____
 akkaludaya _____
 tangaiyudaya _____
 annanudaya _____
 tambiyudaya _____

M₂ un unga pēr yenna?
 un ammāvudaya pēr yenna?
 appayudaya _____
 akkaludaya _____
 tangaiyudaya _____
 annanudaya _____
 tambiyudaya _____

C₁ un unga pēr yenna?
 ennuudaya pēr _____

M₁ My name is _____
 My mother's name is _____
 father's _____
 elder sister's _____
 younger sister's _____
 elder brother's _____
 younger brother's _____

M₂ What is your name?
 What is your mother's name?
 father's _____
 elder sister's _____
 younger sister's _____
 elder brother's _____
 younger brother's _____

C₁ What is your name?
 My name is _____.

Cycle 10

M₁ ālu ingē irukkān
angē
vittulē
vittukkuilē
vittukku veliyē

M₂ ālu yengē irukkān

C₁ ālu yengē irukkān?
ālu ingē irukkān

M₁ Man is here.
there
in the house
inside the house
outside the house

M₂ Where is the man?

C₁ Where is the man?
Man is here.

Cycle 11

M₁ pombale vittukku mēlē irukkāi
vittukku kile
vittukku munnalē
vittukku pinnalē

M₂ pombale yengē irukkāi?

C₁ ~~pombale yengē irukkāi?~~
pombale vittukku mēlē irukkāi

M₁ Woman is on the top of the house.
under the house
in front of the house
behind the house

M₂ Where is the woman?

C₁ Where is the woman?
Woman is on the top of the house

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Drills for Cycles 10 & 11

Substitution Drills

1. pašumādu ingē
ange
vittule
vittukkuie
vittukku veliyē
vittukku mēlē
vittukku lē
vittukku nhale
vittukku pinnale,

2. ālu ingē irukkān
ange
vittule

1. The cow is here.
there
in the house
inside the house
outside the house
on the top of the house
under the house
in front of the house
behind the house

2. The man is here.
there
in the house

3. ālungā ingē irukkāngā
ange
vittule

3. The men are here.
there
in the house

4. pombalē ingē irukkāi
ange
vittule

4. The woman is here.
there
in the house

Substitute other post positions as above

5. pombalēngā ingē irukkāngā
ange
vittule

5. The women are here.
there
in the house

Drills for Cycles 10 & 11

Substitution Drills (cont'd)

6. ambaiē ingē ille
pombaiē
pāsumādu

7. ambale| vittukkullē ille
pombale vittukku veliyē
pāsumādu vittule

6. The man is not here.
woman
cow

7. The man is not inside the house.
woman outside the house
cow in the house

Substitute other post positions.

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Cycle 12

M₁ inda takkāli segappu niram
vengayam velie
milagā pachchai
vālaipalam manjal

M₁ This tomato is red (color)
onion white
chili green
banana yellow

M₂ inda takkāli yenna niram?
vengayam
milagā
valaipalam

M₂ What color is this tomato?
onion
chili
banana

C₁ inda takkāli yenna niram?
inda takkāli segappu niram

C₁ What color is this tomato?
This tomato is red. (color)

Also use black, brown, blue, orange
with other objects in room and ask,
"what color is this?"

Cycle 13

M₁ ~~Chinkki vēyilā
Kulirā
malaiyā
mappu-mandāramā~~

M₂ innikki yeppadi irukku?

C₁ ~~innikki yeppadi irukku?
innikki vēyilā irukku~~

M₁ It's hot today.
cold
rainy
cloudy

M₂ How is it today?

C₁ How is it today?
It's hot today.

6.11

Cycle 14

M l	indiyāvile	kōdaikālattile	vēyilā	irukku
		kulirkālattile	kulirā	
		paruvamalai kālattile	malaiyā	
		vasanta kālattile	suhama	

M₂ indiyāvilē kōd̄eikālattilē yeppadi irukku?
kulirkālattilē
paruvamalai kālattilē
vasanta kālattilē

C_1 indiyāvilē kōdaikālattile yeppadi irukku?
indiyāvilē kōdaikālattile veppamā irukku

Cycle 14

M₁ It's hot in the summer in India.
 cold in the winter
 rainy during the monsoons
 pleasant in the spring

M₂ How is it in India in the summer?
 in the summer?
 in the winter
 during the monsoons
 in the spring

C How is it in India in the summer?
1 It's hot in the summer in India.

Cycle 15

M₁ inda elumichchamkāi pulippā irukku
 milagā kāramā
 mittayi tittippā
 pāvakkai kasappā
 tanni uppā

M ₁	This lime	is sour.
	chili	hot
	candy	sweet
	itter gourd	bitter
	water	salty

M₂ inda elumichchamkāi yeppadi irukku?
 milagā
 mittayi
 kāikari
 tanni

M ₂	How is this lime?
	chili
	candy
	vegetable
	water

C₁ inda elumichchamkāi yeppadi irukku?
 inda elumichchamkāi pulippā irukku

C ₁	How is this lime?
	This lime is sour.

Another form is also common:

inda elumichchamkāi pulikkaradu
 etc.

This lime is sour.
etc

Grammar Notes

A. Post-positions

In English, prepositions are used to describe possession, location, and time, but in Tamil, postpositions are used. i.e. words like 'into' 'on' 'to' follow the (pro)noun rather than precede it.

eg. When we added /-udaya/ to (pro)nouns we were using one kind of postposition. 'Rāmanudaya kudumbam' (Raman's family), when translated as 'the family of Raman', illustrates the difference in Tamil postpositions and English pre-positions. /-udaya/ follows Raman, but 'of' comes before Raman.

There are two kinds of postpositions in Tamil:

1) simple postpositions are directly added to a noun or objective form of the pronoun.

eg. akkaludaya of the elder sister
 vittule in the house

2) Complex postpositions are added to the stem of the noun or objective form of the pronoun and followed by a postposition.

eg. vittukku veliyē outside the house
 vittukku munnalē in front of the house
 vittukku kilē under the house

B. Adjectives

Adjectives are used with or without the verb 'to be' in sentences of description.

eg. 'inda elumichchamkāi pulippā irukku'
This lime is sour.

'inda takkāli segappu niram'
This tomato is red.

Note - 'inda' is the adjectival form of the pronoun 'idu'

C. /-palam/ and /-kāi/

In Madras fruits are eaten when they are ripe and cooked as vegetables when they aren't ripe. Unripened fruits are /-kai/ and ripened fruits are /-palam/

eg. valaipalam - ripe banana
 valaikāi - unripe banana

Geography

dēsam

idu dēsa padam
idu oru dēsam (or nādu)
idan pēr, indiyā

indiyāvukku vadakkē 'imaya malai' irukku
indiyāvukku terkkē 'indu mahā samudram' irukku
indiyāvukku kilakkē 'vangāla kudā kadal' irukku
indiyāvukku mērkē 'arabi kadal' irukku

indiyāvin talai nagaram, pudu delli

indiyavīn mukyamāna nadigal, Gangai, Yamunai, Bramaputrā, Krisnā,
Gōdāvari, Kāveri

rajyam

idu oru rājyam
idan pēr, 'sennai rājyam'; madras rājyam, Tamilāgam, Tamil rādu
sennai rājyatukku vadakkē 'āndrapradēs' irukku
terkkē 'indu mahā samudram' irukku
kilakkē 'vangāla kudē kadul' irukku
mērkkē 'mērkkū todarchi malai' irukku

sennai rājyattin talai nagaram, sennai nagaram

sennai rājyattin mukyamāna nadigal, kāvēri, vaigai, pālāru

jillā

idu oru jillā (or māvattam)
idan pēr, tanjai jillā

tanjai jillāvin talai nagāram, tanjavur

tanjai jillāvin mukyamāna nadi, kaveri

Geography

Country

This is a map (of a country).

This is a country.

Its name is India.

To the north of India are the Himalaya mountains.

To the south of India is the Indian ocean.

To the east of India is the Bay of Bengal.

To the west of India is the Arabian sea.

New Delhi is the capitol of India.

India's principal rivers are the Ganges, Jamuna, Bramaputra, Krishna, Godaveri, and Kaveri.

State

This is a state.

Its name is Madras.

To the north of Madras is Andhra Pradesh.

To the south of Madras is the Indian ocean.

To the east of Madras is the Bay of Bengal.

To the west of Madras are the western ghats.

Madras is the capitol of Madras.

Madras' principal rivers are the Kaveri, Vaigai, and Polaru.

District

This is a district.
Its name is Tanjur.

Tanjur's main city is Tanjur.

Tanjur's principal river is the Kaveri.

Section B

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Cycle 1

M₁ kālāyilē Rāman elundirukkirār
avar 'kāppi'kuđikkirār
kulikkirār
sappidarār
vēlai seiyarār

M₁ In the morning Raman gets up.
he drinks coffee
takes a bath
eats breakfast
works

M₂ kalayilē Rāman yenna seiyarār?

M₂ What does Raman do in the morning?

C₁ kālāyilē Rāman yenna seiyarār?
1 kālāyilē Rāman elundirukkirār

C₁ What does Raman do in the morning?
In the morning Raman gets up.

Cycle 2

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| M ₁ | madiyānatilē Rāman sāppādu
apparam avar oīvu
sayamkalatilē sappadu
apparam tunga | śāppidarār
edukkirār
śeiyarār
śappidarār
snegidangalode pēsarār
pōrār | M ₁ . In the afternoon Raman eats dinner.
Then he takes rest
works again
In the evening . . .
Then . . .
Then |
| M ₂ | madiyānatilē Rāman yenna seiyarār?
sayamkalatile Raman yenna seiyarār? | | M ₂ What does Raman do in the afternoon?
What does Raman do in the evening? |
| C ₁ | madiyānatilē Rāman yenna seiyarār
madiyānatilē Rāman sāppādu śappidarār | | C ₁ What does Raman do in the afternoon?
In the afternoon Ram eats dinner. |
| C ₂ | apparam avar yenna seiyarār
apparam avar oīvu edukkirār | | C ₁ Then what does he do?
Then he takes rest. |
| (finish responses as above) | | | |
| C ₃ | sayamkalatile Rāman yenna seiyarār?
madiyānatilē Rāman sappadu śappidarār
apparam avar snēgidangalōde pēsarār | | C ₃ What does Raman do in the evening?
In the evening Raman eats dinner.
Then he talks with friends. |

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Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

Substitution Drill

avar	kālayile	elundirikkiradille
avai	madiyānatilē	'tea'
ninga	sayamkalatilē	kudikkiradille
nān	rāttiriyile	tiffan
nānga	vēlai	sāppidaradille
avanga		padikkaradille

He doesn't	get up	in the morning
She	drink tea	afternoon
You don't	take a bath	evening
I	eat breakfast	night
We (ex)	work	
They	study	

Expansion Drill

mudalle	nān	elundirikkirēn
piragu	nān	kulikkirēn
piragu	nān	tiffan
kadaisiya	nān	vaguppuKKU pōrēn

First	I	get up
Then	I	take a bath
Then	I	eat breakfast
Finally	I	go to class

(after the students have mastered the four responses they may substitute other activities in answering the following question:)

What do you do all day?
in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening

Cycle 3

M ₁	zaci	onnu	mani	onnēkāl
		ɔṇṇarai		ɔṇṇemukkāl
		rendu		rendēkāl
		rendarai		rendēmukkāl
		munu		mūṇēkāl
		mūṇarai		mūṇemukkāl
		nēlu		nālēkāl
		nālarai		nālēmukkāl
		anju		anjēkāl
		anjarai		anjēmukkāl
		āru		ārēkāl
		ārarai		āremukkāl
		ēlu		ēlēkāl
		ēlarai		ēlēmukkal
		ēttu		ēttēkāl
		ētarai		ēttēmukkāl
		ombadu		ombadēkāl
		ombaderai		ombadēmukkāl
		pattu		pattēkāl
		patterai		pattēmukkāl
		padinonnu		padinonṇēkāl
		padinonṇarai		padinonṇēmukkāl
		panirendu		panirendēkāl
		panirunderai		panirendēmukkāl

M ₁	It's	1	o'clock.	It's	1:15
		1:30			1:45
		2			2:15
		2:30			2:45
		3			3:15
		3:30			3:45
		4			4:15
		4:30			4:45
		5			5:15
		5:30			5:45
		6			6:15
		6:30			6:45
		7			7:15
		7:30			7:45
		8			8:15
		8:30			8:45
		9			9:15
		9:30			9:45
		10			10:15
		10:30			10:45
		11			11:15
		11:30			11:45
		12			12:15
		12:30			12:45

M₂ mari yenca?

2

C₁ mari yenna
mani ornu

60

M₂ What time is it?

C₁ What time is it?
It's 1 o'clock.

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Cycle 4

M₁ kālayilē

āru
elu
etta
ombadu
pattu
padinonnu
oru
rendu
munu
anju
āru
pattu

manikki Sītā
manikki Sita
manikki Sita
manikki Sita

pāttiram kaluvarāl
tiffan seiyārāl
viđu suddam seiyarāl
tuni tuvaikkirāl
kulikkirāl
pujai seiyarāl
samaikkirāl
sāppādu sappadarāl
vēlaye īrambikkirāl
vēlaye mudikkirāl
tottatukku tanni ûttarāl
Sītā tūnga pōrāl

M₂ Sītā yeppo pāttiram kaluvarāl?

C₁ Sītā yeppo pāttiram kaluvarāl?
kālayilē ar manikki Sītā pāttiram kaluvarāl

Cycle 4

- M₁ In the morning at 5 o'clock Sita cleans vessels
makes breakfast
cleans the house
washes clothes
takes bath
does puja
- In the afternoon at 1 o'clock Sita cooks
eats lunch
starts work
- In the evening at 5 o'clock Sita finishes work
waters the garden
- In the night at 10 o'clock Sita goes to sleep
- M₂ When does Sita clean vessels?
In the morning at 5 o'clock Sita cleans vessels.

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

avar	pāttiram	kaluvaradille	He	doesn't	clean	vessels
aval	'tiffan'	seiyaradille	She	make	breakfast	
nīnga	vidu	suddam seiyaradille	You	don't	clean	the house
nān	tūni	tuvaikkiradille	I	wash	clothes	
nāngā		kulikkiradille	We	take	bath	
avanga		samaikkiradille	They	dook		
		seiyaradille		do	puja	
		sāppādu		eat	lunch	
		vēlaye		start	work	
		vēlaye		finish	work	
		tōt̄tatukku		water	the garden	
		tūnga		go	to sleep	

nān	pāttiram	kaluvarēn	I	clean	vessels	
	tiffan	seiyārēn		make	breakfast	
	vidu	suddam 'seiyarēn		clean	the house	
	tūni	tuvaikkirēn		wash	clothes	
		kulikkirēn		take	bath	
		samaikkirēn		cook		
		seiyarēn		do	puja	
		sāppidārēn		eat	lunch	
		ārambikkirēn		start	work	
		mudikkirēn		finish	work	
		tūnpi uttarēn		water	the garden	
		pōrēn		go	to sleep	

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

Substitution Drill

nīga	pattiram	kaluvaringa	You	clean	vessels
tiffan		seiyaringa		make	breakfast
vīdu		suddam seiyaringa		clear	the house
tuni		tuyaikkiringa		wash	clothes
		kulikkiringa		take	bath
pujai		samaikkiringa		cook	
sāppādu		seiyaringa		do	puja
vēlaye		sāppidaringa		eat	lunch
vēlaye		ārambikkiringa		start	work
tottatukku		mudikkiringa		finish	work
tunga		tappi uttarin ga		water	the garden
		pōringa		go	to sleep

Cycle 5

M₁ kālayile Rāman vayalukku pōrān
sila samayam Gōpāl vayalukku pōrān
Rāmanum Gōpālum sēndu vayalukku pōrāngā
kālayile Sītā kadaitteruvukku porāl
sila samayam Kamalā kadaittenuvukku porāl
Sītavum Kamalāvum sēndu kadaittenuvukku pōrāngā
madiyānatilē Rāman vayalilirundū varān
madiyānatilē avan kūḍa Gōpāl vayalilirundū varān
Rāmanum Gōpālum sēndu vayalilirundū varāngā
madiyānatile Sītā kadaittenuvilinundu varāl
madiyānatile avāl kūḍa, Kamalā kadaitteruvilirundu varāl
Sītāvum Kamalāvum sēndu kadaitteruvitirundu varāngā.

M₂ kālayile Rāman yengē pōrān?
madiyānatile Gōpāl
kālayile Sītā porāl
madiyanatile Kamalā

C₁ kālayile Rāman yengē pōrān?
kālayile Rāman vayalukku porān

Cycle 5

- M₁ In the morning Raman goes to the field.
Sometimes Gopal goes to the field.
Together Rāman and Gopal go to the field.
In the morning Sita goes to the bazaar.
Sometimes Kamala goes to the bazaar.
Together Sita and Kamala go to the bazaar.
In the afternoon Raman comes from the field.
In the afternoon Gopal comes from the field with him.
Together Raman and Gopal come from the field.
In the afternoon Sita comes from the bazaar.
In the afternoon Kamala comes from the bazaar with her.
Together Sita and Kamala come from the bazaar.

- M₂ Where does Raman go in the morning?
Gopal
Sita
Kamala
afternoon
morning

- Q Where does Raman go in the morning?
1 In the morning Raman goes to the field.

Cycle o

M₁ kālayile nān vaguppuukku pōrēn
vaguppuukku piragu nān vayalukku pōrān
madiyānatilē nān vayalilirundu vittukku varēn
piragu, sāppittu mudichchadum, nān marubadiyum vaguppuukku pōrēn

M₂ nīnga yeppo vaguppuukku pōringa?
vayalukku pōringa
vayalilinundu vittukku varīnga
marubadiyum vaguppuukku pōringa

C₁ nīnga yeppo vaguppuukku porīnga?
1 kālayile nān vaguppuukku pōrēn

(complete answer to 'yeppo' as above)

Cycle 6

M₁ In the morning I go to class.

After class I go to the field.

In the afternoon I come home from the field.

Later, having finished lunch, I go to class again.

M₂ When do you go to class?

field

come home from the field

go to class again

C₁ When do you go to class?

In the morning I go to class

(complete answers to 'when' as above)

Grammar Notes

A. Verb Stems

To form the various verb tenses of Tamil a tense ending is added to the stem of the verb and followed by a personal ending.

There are three primary verb stems used:

the imperative stem eg. sei 'do'

the infinitive stem seiya

the participial stem seidu

The verb chart lists verb stems for most of the verbs we will be using.

Note - verb stems are sometimes slightly modified in sound when suffixes are added to them; however, verb stems usually do not change and can be easily recognized.

eg. pō (go)
 vā { come }
 tā (give) . are irregular verbs

B. The Present Tense

1. Formation:

Positive

<u>verb stem</u>	<u>tense ending</u>	<u>personal ending</u>
infinitive stem + /-r/	+ /-en/	I
	/-än/	he
	/-äl/	she
	/-öm/	we
	/ing/	you
	/-änga/	they

infinitive stem + /-r/ + /-ad/ + /-ille/

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

2. Agreement:

The positive present tense requires agreement of the personal endings with the subject of the sentence.

eg.	<u>nān</u> elundirukkiren	I get up
	<u>ivar</u> elundirukkiran	<u>He</u> gets up
	<u>ival</u> elundirukkiral	<u>She</u> gets up

But the negative present tense uses only one form.

eg.	<u>nān</u> elundirukkiradille	I don't get up
	<u>ivar</u> elundirukkiradille	<u>He</u> doesn't get up
	<u>ival</u> elundirukkiradille	<u>She</u> doesn't get up

Note - ivan elundirukkiran (he gets up) is the familiar form of ivar elundirukkiran.

3. Use:

The present tense is used to express action presently going on and habitual action.

C. Time

In answer to the question, 'manī yenna'? (what time is it?) we can say, for example, 'manī rendu' (the hour is two). If, however, we want to answer the question, 'yeppo' (when) or 'yettanaimapikki' (at what time), we must use a postposition to express 'at' and so must answer, for example, 'rendu manikki' (at the hour two).

Cycle 7

M ₁	nālakki avarkūda vayalukku vandu vittu vēlaye mudichchu vittu vittukku vandu vittu sappādu sappitту vittu ōiva eduttu vittu kadaitteruvukku pōi vittu sila sāmāngal vāngi vittu	Rāman Gōpāl Rāman Gōpāl. avanga avar avanga avar avanga avar avanga avar avanga avar avanga avar avanga avar avanga avar avanga	vayalukku vayalukku vēleye vittukku sāppādu oivu kadaitteruvukku sila sāmāngal snēgidangalōde	pōvār pōvār ārambippār ārambippāngā pōvār povanga sāppiduvār sāppiduvāngā eduppār eduppāngā pōvār pōvāngā vānguvār vānguvāngā pēśuvār pēśuvāngā
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M₂ Rāman yeppō vayalukku pōvār
 velaye ārambippār
 viṭtukku pōvār
 sāppādu sāppiduvār
 ūivu eduppār
 kajaitteruvukku pōvār
 cīla sāmāngal vārguvāl
 snēgidangalōdē pēsuval

C₁ : Rāman yeppō vayalukku pōvār?
C₁ : nālakki Rāman vayalukku pōvār

5? Rāman yeppo vēlaye ārambippār?
vayalukku vardu vittu, Rāman vēlaye ārambippār

(continue for 'yeppo')

Cycle 7

M₁ Tomorrow Raman will go to the field.

Gopal will go with him to the field.

- Having arrived at the field Raman will start work.

Gopal

they

he will go home.

they

he will eat dinner.

they

he will take rest.

they

he will go to the bazaar.

they

he will talk with friends.

they

M₂ When will Raman go to the field?

start work

go home

eat dinner

take rest

go to the bazaar

buy some things

talk with friends

C₁ When will Raman go to the field?

Tomorrow Raman will go to the field.

C₂ When will he start work?

Having arrived at the field he will start work.

(continue for 'when')

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Drill for Cycle 7

nālakki Sītā marubadiyum vīdu suddam seivāi.
nālakki avalkūda Kamala vīdu suddam seival
vīda suddam seidu vittu, aval tuni tuvaippāl
avanga tuvaippānga
tuni tuvaichchu vittu, aval tottatukku tanni ūttuvāl
avanga ūttuvānga
tottatukku tanni ūtte vittu, aval samaippāl
avanga samaippānga

(after students have mastered above responses,
they may substitute other activities in an-
swering the following question:)

nālakki Sītā yenna seivāi?

Drill for Cycle 7

tomorrow, Sita will clean the house again.
having cleaned the house, Kamala will clean the house with her.
having washed clothes, she will wash clothes.
they
having watered the garden, she will water the garden.
they
having cooked, they

after the students have mastered above responses,
they may substitute other activities in answering
the following question:)

What will Sita do tomorrow?

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Cycle 8

M₁ nälakki kälayile ärarai manikki nän elundiruppēn
elundu vittu, nän kuliippēn
kulichchu vittu, nän vidu suddam seivēn
vidu suddam seidu vittu, nän 'tiffan' sappiduvēn
tiffan sappittu vittu, nän vagupukku pōvēn
vagupukku pōi vittu, Tamil pēsuven
vaguppe mudichchu vittu, nän vayalule vēlai seivēn
velaye mudianchu vittu, nän sappādu sappiduvēn

M₂ nälakki ninga yeppō elundiruppinga?
kulippinga
vidu suddam seivinga
tiffan sappidu vānga
vagupukku pōvinga
Tamil pēsuvinga
vayalule vēlai seivinga
sappādu sappiduvīnga

C₁ nälakki ninga yeppō elundiruppinga?
nälakki kälayile ärarai manikki nän elundiruppēn

C₂ nälakki ninga yeppō kulippinä?
elundu vittu nän kuliippēn

(continue answer to 'yeppō')

Cycle 8

- M₁ I will get up tomorrow morning at 6:30.
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.
Having bathed, I will clean house.
Having cleaned house, I will eat breakfast.
Having eaten breakfast, I will go to class.
Having gone to class, I will speak Tamil.
Having finished class, I will work in the field.
Having finished work, I will have lunch.

- M₂ When will you get up tomorrow?
take a bath
clean house
eat breakfast
go to class
speak Tamil
work in the field
have lunch

C₁ When will you get up tomorrow?
I will get up tomorrow morning at 6:30.

C₂ When will you take a bath tomorrow?
Having gotten up, I will take a bath.

(continue answers to 'when')

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Cycle 9

M₁ vaguppiile nāngā ellārum indiyē kalācharatte patti padippōm,
vivaśāyatte
kōlivalarppe
sarittiratte
araśiyale
kudumbā valkaiye
maliye

M₂ vaguppiile nīngā ellārum yedai patti padippīngā?

C₁ vaguppiile nīngā ellārum yedai patti padippīngā?
vaguppiile nāngā ellārum indiya kalācharatte patti padippōm

(continue responses for 'yedai patti')

Cycle 9

M₁ In class we all will learn about Indian culture.

agriculture
poultry
history
politics
homelife
language

M₂ What will you all learn about in class?

C₁ "What will you all learn about in class?
In class we all will learn about Indian culture.

(continue responses for 'about what')

Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

nān	vaguppuKKu	pōga	māt̄ēn	I	will not	go to class.
nīnga	vitt̄ukku	pōga	māttinga	You		go home
avar	vayalilirundu	vara	māttār	He		come from the field
avar	vaguppiilirundu	vara	māttāl	She		come from the class
avanga	vitt̄ukku	vandusēra	māttāngā	They		arrive home
nānga	vayalukku	vandusēra	māttōm	We		arrive at the field

nān	kulikka	māt̄ēn	I	will not	take a bath.
nīnga	'tea'	kuđikka	māttinga	You	drink tea
avar	tiffan	sāppida	māttār	He	eat breakfast
aval	vīdu	suddam	seiya māttāl	She	clean the house
avanga	vēlai	seiya	māttāngā	They	do work
nānga	tūni	tuvaikka	māttōm	We	wash clothes

Grammar Notes

A. The Future Tense

1. Formation:

Positive

verb stem	+	tense ending	+	personal ending
imperative stem	+	/-v/		/-en/ /-ar/ /-al/ etc.

Negative

infinitive stem	+	/-matt/	+	/-en/ /-ar/ /-al/ etc.
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2. Agreement:

Both positive and negative forms of the future tense must agree in gender and number with their subjects.

3. Use:

To express future action.

B. Past Participle + vittu

1. Formation:

participial stem + vittu

2. Agreement:

only one form

3. Use:

To express an action completed before the main action of the sentence.

eg. vandu vittu avar sappadu sappiduvär
Having arrived, he will eat dinner.

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Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. Postposition 'patti'

noun + /object marker/ + patti 'about...'

eg.

/-tte/
/-ppe/
/-le/
/-ye/

kalācharatte patti
kōlivalarppe patti
arasiyale patti
moliye patti

about culture
about poultry
about politics
about language

Note - the object marker used depends on the word it is used with.

Cycle 10

tūnga pōrattukku mundi, nān sarittirām padikkānum
viyasaāyam
moli

ānā, padikkavattukku mundi, nān sāppādu sāppidānum
'table tennis' vilayadañum
'ti' kudikkanum
snēgidangalōdē pēsanum

2 tūnga pōrattukku mundi, ninga yenna padikkānum
ānā, padikkarattukku mundi, ninga yenna seiyanum

1 tūnga pōrāttukku mundi ninga yenna padikkānum?
tūnga pōrattukku mundi nān sarittirām padikkānum

2 ānā, padikkarattukku mundi, ninga yenna seiyanum
ānā, padikkarattukku mundi, nān sāppādu sāppidānum

Cycle 10

But before studying, I want to eat dinner.
play table tennis
drink tea
talk with friends

M What do you want to study before going to sleep?
2 But before studying, what do you want to do?

C1 What do you want to study before going to sleep?
C1 Before going to sleep, I want to study history.

C₂ But before studying, what do you want to do?
But before studying, I want to eat dinner.

Cycle 11

M taunukku pōrattukku mundi Rāman tiffan sāppidanumgarar

1 avar
Sītā
aval
avāṅga

taunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman sōppa vānganumgarar

kaikari
palam
pāi
godumaimāvu
arisi

M taunukku pōrattukku mundi, yāru 'tiffan' sāppidanumgarar?

2 taunukku pōrattukku mundi, innūm yāru tiffan sāppidanumgarar
taunilirundu tirumbārattukku mundi, Rāman yenna vānganumgarar

C taunukku pōrattukku mundi, yāru 'tiffan' sāppidanumgarar?

1 taunukku pōrattukku mundi, Rāman tiffan sāppidanumgarar

C₂ taunukku pōrattukku mundi, innūm yāru 'tiffan' sāppidanumgarar?

taunukku pōrattukku mundi, Sītā 'tiffan' sāppidanumgarāl

C₃ taunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman yenna yānganumgarar?

taunilirundu tirumbarattukku mundi, Rāman sōppa vānganumgarar

Cycle II

M₁ Before going to town, Raman wants to eat breakfast.

he

Sita

she

they want

Before returning from town, Raman wants to buy soap.

vegetables

fruit

milk

wheat flour

rice

M₂ Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?

Who else wants to eat breakfast before going to town?

What does Raman want to buy before returning from town?

C₁ Who wants to eat breakfast before going to town?

Before going to town, Raman wants to eat breakfast.

C₂ Who else wants to eat breakfast before going to town?

Before going to town, Sita wants to eat breakfast.

C₃ What does Raman want to buy before returning from town?

Before returning from town, Raman wants to buy soap.

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11

nān	sarittiram	pādichchu	vēnum	I should study	history. agriculture language dinner table tennis tea with friends
vivasāyam					
moli					
sāppādu	sāppittu	vilaiyādi	vēnum	eat	
'table tennis'				play	table tennis
'tea'	kudichcnu	vēnum		drink	tea
snēgidangalōdē	pēsi			talk	with friends

nān	sarittiram	padicchu	āganum	I have to study	history. agriculture language dinner table tennis tea with friends
vivasāyam					
moli					
sāppādu	sāppittu	vilaiyādi	āganum	eat	
'table tennis'				play	table tennis
'tea'	kudichchu	āganum		drink	tea
snēgidangalōdē	pēsi	āganum		talk	with friends

Drill for Cycles 10 & 11

Transformation Drill

nān sarittiram padikkanum
ninga
avar
aval
avanga
nānga

nān sārīttiram padikka varumbalai
ninga
avar
aval
avanga
nānga

nān sarittiram padichchu āganum
ninga
avar
aval
avanga
nānga

nān sarittiram padikka vēndam
ninga
avar
aval
avanga
nānga

I want to study history.
You
He wants
She
They want
We

I don't want to study history.
You
He doesn't
She
They don't
We

I have to study history.
You
He
She
They
We

I don't have to study history.
You
He has not
She
They have not
We

Cycle 12

M₁ Rāmanukkū kādaitteruvile' pala sāmāngal kiðaikkum
tī kādailē avanukku tiyum tisket̄tum
kāikari kādailē avanukku kāikarigal
pāttira kādailē avanukku pāttirangal
kūtturavu stōrlē avanukku sakkārai, gōdumamāru arisi
general stōrlē avanukku sōppum, matta sāmāngalum

M₂ Rāmanukku tī kādailē yenna kidaikkum?
kāikari kādailē
pāttira kādailē
kūtturavu stōrlē
general stōrlē

C₁ Rāmanukku kādaitteruvile yenna kidaikkum?
Rāmanukku kājaitteruvile pala sāmāngal kiðaikkum

C₂ Rāmanukku tī kādailē yenna kidaikkum?
tī kādailē avanukku tiyum bisket̄tum kidaikkum

(continue for other places in the bazaar)

Cycle 12.

- M₁ Raman can get many things in the bazaar.
At the tea stall, he can get tea and biscuits.
At the vegetable stand, he can get vegetables.
At the utensil shop, he can get utensils.
At the cooperative store, he can get sugar, wheat flour and rice.
At the general store, he can get soap and other things.

- M₂ What can Raman get at the tea stall?
vegetable stand
utensil shop
cooperative store
general store

- C₁ What can Raman get in the bazaar?
Raman can get many things in the bazaar.

- C₂ What can Raman get at the tea stall?
At the tea stall, he can get tea and biscuits.

(continue for other places in the bazaar)

Grammar Notes

A. Verbal Noun + mundi

1. Formation:

infinitive stem + /-rattu/ + post position + mundi
verbal noun /-kku/

eg.

va, ta, po -- imp.

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express an action to be completed after the main action of the sentence.

eg.

tunga pōrattukku mundi nān padikkareñ
Before going to sleep, I study.

B. Impersonal Constructions

Impersonal constructions are formed by interchanging the subject and object of the English sentence so that the object of the English sentence becomes the subject of the Tamil sentence and the subject of the English sentence becomes the agent of the Tamil sentence.

eg. In English

I can get soap

I = subject

soap = object

In Tamil

yenakku sōppu kiðaikkum

sōppu = subject

yenakku = agent

Note - the following agent forms of the pronoun:

nān	yenakku or enakku
avan	avanukku
aval	avaiukku
nānga	yengalukku or engalukku
nām	namukku
ninga	ungalukku
avanga	avangalukku

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Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. 'want to...'

1. Formation:

<u>positive</u>	infinitive stem + /-num/
<u>negative</u>	infinitive stem + varumbalai

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

nān pōganum

I want to go

nān pōga

I want to go

Note - when talking about what somebody else wants (-garar/-garal) is added to /-num/

D. 'should...'

1. Formation:

<u>positive</u>	infinitive stem + vēnum
<u>negative</u>	infinitive stem + /-kudadu/

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

avar pōga vēnum

He should go

avar pōga kudadu

He shouldn't go

E. 'have to...'

1. Formation:

<u>positive</u>	participial stem + āganum
<u>negative</u>	infinitive stem + vēndam

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

nīnga pōi āganum

You have to go

nīnga pōga vēndam

You don't have to go

What Raman and Sita Do All Day

1. Sítā kālayilē nálu maníkki elundirukkirál
2. vásalilé tanni telichchu kólam pôdarál
3. viðu püravum sáni telichchu molugarál
4. Ráman kālayilé áru maníkki elundirukkirán
5. kulattankaraikku pói, pal vilakkárán
6. Sítā, Rámanukku palaya sôru pôdarái
7. Ráman sáppidárán
8. Sítā, Rámanukku palaya sôru katjittarái
9. Ráman palaya sôru eduttukkittu vayalukku pôrân
10. angé vélai seiyarán
11. Sítā Ponnikki talai vâri piñnarál
12. kulandeye kulippattarál
13. kulandekki pál koðukkarál
14. Ponnikki palaya sôru pôdarál
15. Ponni pallikküdam pôrál
16. Sítá sáppidárál
17. piragu, Sítá pättiram têkkarái
18. kulandeye tûnga vaikkarái
19. kulattankaraikku pôrál
20. tunigale tûvajikkirái
21. kulattulé kuíkkirál
22. kudattulé tappi konduyarái
23. vitjukku tirumbi varái
24. kolandeye tükkitittu, kadaikki pôrál
25. arisi, kâikari vângi varál

26. kāikariye alambi narukkarāl
27. samayal seiyarāl
28. piragu, vittu vēle seiyarāl
29. vīdu kūttarāl
30. killinja tupi taikkarāl
31. varatti tattarāl
32. Ponni pailikkūdattulēndu tirumbi varāl
33. snēgidigalōde pāndi vilayādarāl
34. Rāman, mālayile ittukku tirumbi varān
35. kulattule kulikkarān
36. Sītāvum Rāmanum, kulenegalōde kōvilukku pōrāngā
37. kōvilulē sāmi kumbidārāngā
38. vittukku varāngā
39. Ponni pādam padikkirāl
40. Rāman sāppidārān
41. piragu, Sītāvum Ponniyum sāppidārāngē
42. Sītā kulandekki pāl kodukkarāl
43. rātiri pattu manikki ellārum tūngarāngā

What Raman and Sita Do All Day

1. Sita gets up at 4 o'clock in the morning.
2. Sprinkles water in front of the house and draws 'kolam'.
3. Cleans the house, sprinkling cow-dung mixed with water.
4. Raman gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
5. Goes to the tank and brushes his teeth.
6. Sita dishes out 'cold' rice to Raman.
7. Raman eats.
8. Sita, packs 'cold' rice for Raman (packs and gives).
9. Taking the 'cold' rice, Raman goes to the field.
10. There he works.
11. Sita combs and dresses Ponni's hair.
12. Gives bath to the baby.
13. Gives milk to the baby.
14. Dishes out 'cold' rice to Ponni.
15. Ponni goes to the school.
16. Sita eats.
17. Then, Sita washes the dishes.
18. Puts the baby to sleep.
19. Goes to the tank.
20. Washes the clothes.
21. Bathes in the tank.
22. Takes water in a pot (carries water).
23. Comes back home.
24. Carrying the child, she goes to the bazaar.
25. Brings home rice and vegetables.

26. Washes the vegetables, and cuts them.
27. Does cooking.
28. Then does house-hold chores.
29. Sweeps the house.
30. Stitches torn clothes.
31. Makes cow-dung cakes.
32. Ponni returns from the school.
33. Plays 'P di' with her friends (girl friends).
34. Raman returns home in the evening.
35. Bathes at the tank.
36. Sita and Raman, go to the temple with the children.
37. They offer prayers at the temple (they worship).
38. They come home.
39. Ponni reads her lessons.
40. Raman eats.
41. Then, Sita and Ponni eat.
42. Sita gives milk to the baby.
43. All of them go to sleep at 10 o'clock in the night.

Rāman oru nālai	eppadi kaṭikkirār?	How does Raman spend the day?		
Rāman kālaiyile appuram	elundirikkirār pal tēkkirār kāppi kudikkirār kulikkirār tippān sāppidurār vayaluku pōrār vēlai seirār	In the morning	Raman	gets up. brushes his teeth drinks coffee takes a bath eats breakfast goes to the fields works
madiyānalattille apruram	kai kāl kaluvurār sōru sāppidurār vethalai pōdurār ōivu eduthukkirār. marubadiyum vēlai seirār	In the afternoon		washes his hands and feet. eats rice eats betel-nut takes rest works again
sāyamgālattille appuram	vīdu tirumburār rāthiri sāppad appirurār biḍi pidikkirār surutu kuçikkirā. snēgidangalōdē pesurār patrigai padikkirār	In the evening		returns home. eats the night meal smokes beedi smokes cigar chats with friends reads the newspaper
kadaisiyā	tūnga pōrār	Finally		goes to sleep.

This exercise should be drilled with 'avar' and its corresponding personal endings. Once the entire day can be narrated for Raman, the exercise should be transformed to 'nan' and 'ninga'.

Finally the vocabulary and day process should be modified and used by each trainee so that he can describe what he usually does in the course of a day.

Preparing Rice

1. pāttirattulē pōt̄tu, tannī ūttarēn
2. arisiye nallā kalayarēn
3. sōttu pānailē pādi tannī ūtti, aduppilē vekkarēn
4. tannī kodichchadum, pānailē, arisiye sarichchu pōdārēn
5. ađi piđikkāme, ađikkadī kalarren
6. arisi vendudā nu pākkarēn
7. nallā vendadum, sōttu pānaiye irakkaren
8. sōru ārinadum, kanji vadikkat̄tarēn
9. avvalavu tān, sōru tayār

1. pāttirattulē pōt̄tu, tannī ūttunga
2. arisiye nallā kalayunga
3. sōttu pānailē pādi tannī ūtti, aduppilē vaiyunga
4. tannī kodichchadum, pānailē arisiye sarichchu pōdunga
5. ađi piđikkāme, ađikkadī kalarunga
6. arisi vendudā nu pārunga
7. nallā vendadum, sōttu pānaiye irakkunga
8. sōru ārinadum, kanji vadikkat̄tunga
9. avvalavu tān, sōru tayār

Making Rice

1. I put the rice in a dish and pour water.
2. I clean the rice with water.
3. Place on the stove the rice-cooking pot with half-full of water.
4. When water boils, sift the rice and put it in the pot.
5. Keep stirring the rice avoiding rice sticking to the bottom.
6. See if the rice is cooked right.
7. After the rice is cooked well, take the pot off the stove.
8. After the rice gets cool, drain the starch.
9. That is all, cooked rice is ready.

On the Day of a Fair

1. innikki pakkattu grāmattule sandai naṭakkudu
2. Rāmanum Sītāvum kālayilē, sikkiram elundirukkirāngā
3. ellārum sikkiramā kulikkiranga
4. nalla tuni uguttarāngā
5. palaya sōru sappidarāngā
6. Sītā, kattu sōru kat̄tarāl
7. vittē pūttarāl
8. Rāman, Sītāvayum, Ponniyayum sendu poranga
9. akkam pakkattuleruntu, ange niraya jananga varāngā
10. sandayilē, mittāi kade, tuni kade, valayal kade, bommai kade, pāttira kade -
pattāni kade, pāi kade, kūdē kade, mūngil kade, pū kade, kasāppu kade -
ellām irukku
11. sandayilē, mādu, ādu, kōli, vāttu, mut̄te, nelli, kāikari, māmisam, mīnu,
karuvādu, - ellām vikkirāngā
12. Rāmanum Sītāvum sandaye sutti pākkarāngā
13. konjam, kōli mut̄te, tuni, valayal, pāttiram, pūvu, mittāyi, vāngarāngā
14. ellāram marattadiyilē, kattu sōru sappidarāngā
15. Rāman, Ponnikki mittāi koḍukkarān
16. mālayilē, Rāman kudumbattōdē, vittukku tirumbi varān

On the Day of a Fair

1. Today a fair takes place in the neighboring village.
2. Raman and Sita get up early in the morning.
3. They all take their bath early.
4. Put on good clothes.
5. Eat 'cold' rice.
6. Sita packs 'ready-mixed rice'.
7. Locks the house.
8. Raman, Sita and Ponni go together.
9. Many people from neighboring areas come there.
10. Candy shop, cloth shop, bangle shop, toy shop, utensil shop, nut shop, mat shop, basket shop, bamboo shop, flower shop, meat shop - all are there at the fair.
11. Cattle, goat, chicken, duck, egg, paddy, vegetables, meat, fish, dried fish - all are sold at the fair.
12. Raman and Sita go round the fair.
13. They buy some chicken eggs, cloth, bangle, utensil, flowers, candy.
14. They all eat 'ready-mixed rice' under the tree.
15. Raman gives candy to Ponni.
16. Raman returns home with the family in the evening.

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Slides

Slide #1: maligai kadai

idu oru maligai kadai
inda kadaile arisi paruppu dānyam milaga yellam irukku
ivartān kadaikarar
ivartān sāmān koduppavar
inda ponnu kadaile sāmān vānga vandirukku
anda palyan kadaiya vedikkai pārtukitturukān

This is a grocery store.
In this store there is rice, dhal grain and chilies.
This is the owner.
This is the employee.
This girl has come to buy things from the shop.
This boy is looking at the shop for fun.

Slide #2: pala kadai

idu oru pala kadai
inda kadaile yella palamum irukku
yennana palangal irukkunnu solunga
mulāmpalam irukku sappotā palam irukku āranju palam irukku mādulam palam
irukku tirātchai palam irukku annāsi palam irukku
pettiyele āranju adukkivachirukku
vaṭṭai palam katte tonkuthu
ivartān palakadaikarar

This is a fruit store.
All kinds of fruits are in this store.
Tell me the names of the fruits.
There is canteloupe, spiced-pear, oranges, grapes and pineapples.
Oranges are arranged in the box.
Bananas are hanging.
This is the owner of the fruit shop.

Slide #3: teru kadai

idu oru sinna teru kadai
anda amma munnāle murukkum milagu vadayum irukku
'murukku vadai' yinnu solli vikkarānga
murukku moru moru vennū irukkum
murukkum vadaiyum nalla rusiya irukkum

This is a small street shop.
In front of that woman there are murukku and vadai.
She is calling murukku and vadai while selling.
Murukku is crunchy.
Murukku and vadai are tasty.

Slide #4: man pani, kadai

inda amma kusathi
avanga siappu sēlaiyum nela sartuyum pōttirukkānga
avanga pala vitamana man kuja seituvachirukkanga
man kuja romba malivu
avangalukku pinnāle oru kudam irukku
ange pabunga ange oru alu nirkaran. avar vellai sartu pōttirukkarar

This woman is a potter's wife.
She is wearing a red sari and a blue blouse.
She has got all types of pots.
They are not costly.
Behind that woman is a basket.
Look over there, there stands a man. He is wearing a white shirt.

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Instructions - Bringing Things From Bazaar

1. Perumāl, kadaikki pōi vitṭu vā saringa
2. vitṭule sāmān illē. vāngikkitṭu vāppā yenna yenna sāmān vēnum? sollunga
3. mudalle maligai kadeikki pō āgatṭunge
4. konjam arisi, tuvaram paruppu, sakkrai kāppi tūl, vāngi vā kaikariyum vēnuma?
5. amā. konjam kattirikkāi, vellarikkāi, takkali - vāngu kirai vēnungala?
6. vēndām, yenakku kirai pidikkādu. adunālē vāngādē vērē yenna vēnum?
7. teru kōdiyilē irukkira kadaiyilē, māmisam viddirānge, teriyumā? teriyunga
8. konjam āttukāri, karuvādu vēnum. anda kadaile vāngu panam teringala?
9. yevalavu panam vēnum? anju rūvā pōdumā? pōdunga
10. bākki silreye mālayilē vāngikkarēn saringa
11. nī uđāne purappattu pō. nēram āyidichchu

Instructions - Bring from the Bazaar

1. Perumal, go to the bazaar.
Yes (sir or madam).
2. There are no things at home; (Please) get them.
What do you need? Tell me.
3. First, go to the grocery store.
Okay (with respect).
4. Buy and get' some rice, 'toordhal', sugar, coffee powder.
Do you need vegetables also?
5. Yes. Buy some eggplant, okra, tomato.
Do you need 'spinach'?
6. No. I don't like 'spinach'. So don't buy.
What else do you need?
7. They sell meat at the shop in the corner of the street. Do you know?
I know.
8. I need some lamb (meat), dried fish. Buy them in that shop.
Do you give money? (Will you give money?)
9. How much money do you need? Are five rupees enough?
Enough.
10. I take the 'balance change' in the evening.
All right.
11. Get going right away. Time is up.

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Section C

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Cycle 1

M₁ 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nān mānavana irundēn
vādiyāra
vivasāyiya
mekkānikkā
vyābāriya
tachchanā
ambattanā

M₂ 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seidīngā?

C₁ 'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nīnga yenna seidīngā?
'Peace Corps' le sērrattukku mundi, nān mānavana irundēn

Cycle 1

M₁ Before joining the P.C., I was a student (m).
teacher
farmer
mechanic
merchant
carpenter
barber

M₂ What did you do before joining the P.C.?

C₁ What did you do before joining the P.C.? -
Before joining the P.C., I was a student.

Cycle 2

M nēttu nān u gaiudaya snēgidangale sandichchēn
snēgidigale

mundā nēttu
pōna vāram
pōna māsam
pōna varušam

M₂ ennudaya snēgidangale nīnga yeppō sandichchinga?

C₁ ennudaya snēgidangale nīnga yeppō sandichchinga?
nēttu nān ungaiudaya snēgidangale sandichchēn

Cycle 2

1 Yesterday

I met your friends {m}.

friends {f}

The day before yesterday

Last week

Last month

Last year

M 2 When did you meet my friends (m)?

C 1 When did you meet my friends (m)?

Yesterday I met your friends.

Cycle 3

1 nēttu nān avangakūda kađaitteruvukku pōnēn
vayalukku
kōyilukku
ōt̄talukku
pappaikki
malaikki
ērikki

2 nēttu nīnga ennudaya snēgidangakūda yengē pōninga?

C₁ nēttu nīnga ennudaya snēgidangakūda yengē pōninga?
nēttu nān avangakūda kađaitteruvukku pōnēn

Cycle 3

M₁ I went with them to the bazaar yesterday.
the field
the temple
the restaurant
the farm
the mountain
the lake

M₂ Where did you go with my friends yesterday?

C₁ Where did you go with my friends yesterday?
I went with them to the bazaar yesterday.

Cycle 4

M₁ nān nēttu pūrāvum velai seidēn
vāsichchēn
padichchēn
cīvu eduttukkittēn
vilaiyādinēn
tūnginēn
pādinēn
ādinēn

M₁ I worked all day yesterday.
read
studied
rested
played
slept
sang
danced

M₂ nēttu pūrāvum nīnga yenna seidīnga?

M₂ What did you do all day yesterday?

C₁ nēttu pūrāvum nīnga yenna seidīnga?
1 nān nēttu pūrāvum velai seidēn

C₁ What did you do all day yesterday?
I worked all day yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 2, 3, 4

Build-up Drill

nēttu nān sikkiram elundirundēn
piragu nān kulichchēn, tuni uduttikkitten
piragu nān tiffan sāppitten
tiffan sāppitta piragu, nān vēlai seiya
ārambichchēn

Yesterday I got up early.
Then I took a bath and got dressed.
Then I ate breakfast.
After eating breakfast, I started to work.

(after all 4 sentences are mastered
ask following question:)

nēttu kālayile n̄inga yenna seidīnga?

What did you do yesterday morning?

Drills for Cycles 2, 3, 4

avar ella	puṣtagattaiyum 'letteraiyum'	vāśichchār	He (that)	read all the	books.
	kaikariyayum	eludinār		wrote	letters
	vayalaiyum	samaichchār		cooked	vegetables
	nellayum	ulucār		ploughed	field
	tuniyaiyum	payirittār		grew	paddy
	vēlaiyum	tuvachchār		washed	clothes
		seidār		did	work
aval ella	puṣtagattaiyum 'letteraiyum'	vāśichchāl	She (that)	read all the	books.
	kaikariyayum	eludināl		wrote	letters
	vayalaiyum	samaichchāl		cooked	vegetables
	nellayum	uludāl		ploughed	field
	tuniyaiyum	payirittāl		grew	paddy
	vēlaiyum	tuvachchāl		washed	clothes
		seidāl		did	work
nānage ella	puṣtagattaiyum 'letteraiyum'	vāśichchōm	We (ex)	read all the	books.
	kaikariyayum	eludinōm		wrote	letters
	vayalaiyum	samaichchōm		cooked	vegetables
	nellayum	uluiōm		ploughed	field
	tuniyaiyum	payirittōm		grew	paddy
	vēlaiyum	tuvachchōm		washed	clothes
		seidōm		did	work
avanga ella	puṣtagettaiyum 'letteraiyum'	vāśichchāṅga	They(that)	read all the	books.
	kaikariyayum	eludinūṅga		wrote	letters
	vayalaiyum	samaichchāṅga		cooked	vegetables
	nellayum	uludāṅga		ploughed	field
	tuniyaitum	payirittāṅga		grew	paddy
	vēlaiyum	tuvachchāṅga		washed	clothes
		seidāṅga		did	work

Cycle 5

M₁ innikki nān viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) _____

M₂ innikki nīnga viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) yenna seidīnga?

C₁ innikki nīnga viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) yenna seidīnga?
innikki nān viṭṭukku tirumbina piragu (pōdu) _____

M₁ When (at the time) I returned home today I _____.

M₂ What did you do when you returned today?

C₁ What did you do when you returned home today?
When I returned home today I _____

Grammar Notes

A. Past Tense

1. Formation:

Positive
participial stem + personal ending

Negative
infinitive stem + /-le/

2. Agreement:

Personal endings of the positive past tense must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. There is only one negative form.

3. Use:

To express action completed in the past.

eg. nān nēttu velai seidēn I worked yesterday
nān nēttu velai seiyale I didn't work yesterday

Note - use the past participle without the final '-a/' as the participial stem.

eg. seida. /seid-/

B. Past Participle + paragu

The past participle with (piragu) may be used to express the idea, 'when.... then....'

eg. inikki nān vittukku tirumbina (piragu) tuniyaiyum tuvachen
When I returned home today, (then) I washed the clothes..

When /-podu/ is used the meaning 'just at the time I came home' is connoted.

eg. tirumbina podu oru punaiye parten
Just as I arrived I saw a cat.

C. Postpositions /-kūda/, /-le/ and /-e/ or /-ai/

1. noun. + /-kūda/ 'with...'

or

object pronoun

eg avangakūdu with them
snēigidangakūda with friends

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

2. noun or + /-le/ 'in...' 'by...'
object pronoun
eg. 'Peace Corps' le me sērattukku rundi Before joining (in) the P.C.
avanga mōtarle poikkittirundāṅga They were going by car
3. noun or + /-e/ or /-ai/ object markers
object pronoun
eg. nān snēgidangale sandichchēn I met friends
(snegidangale - friends - is the object of the sentence)
avan ella pušttagattaiyum vāsichchān He read all the books

Note - other object markers ...eg /-tte/, /-ppe/ ... are also used to denote the objects of the sentences. The object marker used depends on the noun used.

- D. Plural Form of Nouns
In colloquial Tamil plural forms are not used frequently. When 'ella' (all) is used however, then /-(y,um/, the plural suffix must be added to the noun.
eg. avan ella tuniyaiyum tuvachchān
He read all the books.

Cycle 6

M₁ _____ nnu, nān avankittte so.nēn

M₂ yenna nnu, nīnga avankittte sonnñinga?

C₁ yenna nnu, nīnga avankittte sonnñinga?
_____ nnu, nān avankittte sonnēn

M₁ I just told him that _____

M₂ What did you just tell him?

C₁ What did you just tell him?
I just told him that _____.

Cycle 7

- M₁ nān inda vayale pōna paruvattulē uludēn
vayalile kurlirkālattulē nāttu nattēn
vayale kōdaikālattulē 'survey' seidēn
vayalukku malaikālattulē vedechchēn
- M₂ nīnga.indā vayale yeppō uludīngā?
valalilē nāttu nattingā
vayale 'survey' seidīngā
vayalukku vedechchingā
- C₁ nīnga inda vayale yeppō uludīngā?
nān inda vayale pōna paruvattulē uludēn

Cycle .7

M ₁	I ploughed	this field last	season.
	planted		winter
	surveyed		summer
	sowed		rainy season

M₂ When did you plough this field?
plant
survey
sow

C₁ When did you plough this field?
I ploughed this field last season.

Cycle 8

M₁ enakku pašiyā irundudu
dāgamā
kalappa
bayama
sandōsamā

M₂ nēttu yēn 'ennamō mādiri' irundinga?

C₁ nēttu yēn 'ennamō mādiri' irundinga?
enakkū pašiyā irundudu

M₁ I was feeling hungry.
thirsty/
tired/
frightened/
fine

M₂ What was wrong with you yesterday?

C₁ What was wrong with you yesterday?
I was feeling hungry.

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Cycle 9

M₁ nān, nadakkumbōdu pēsikkittirundēn
pādikkittirundēn
ninaichchukkittirundēn
vāśichchukkittinindēn
kōrichchikittirundēn

M₂ nīnga nadakkumbōdu yenna seidukkittirundiñga?

C₁ nīnga nadakkumbōdu yenna seidukkittirundiñga?
nān, nadakkumbōdu, pēsikkittirundēn

Cycle 9

M₁ While walking, I was talking.
singing
thinking
reading
munching

M₂ What were you doing while walking?

C₁ What were you doing while walking?
While walking, I was talking.

Cycle 10

M ₁	nān 'survey'	seidukkittirundēn
	tānni	tōndikkitturundēn
	ūtam	pāchchikkit̄tirundēn
	pūchchi	pōt̄tukkitturundēn
	karuvi	marundu tūvikkitt̄tirundēn
	kinaru	vettikkitturundēn

M₂ nēttu nīnga vayalulē yenna seidukkittirundiñga?

C. nēttu nīnga vayalulē yenna seidukkittirundiñga?
nān 'survey' seidukkitturundēn.

Cycle 10

M₁ I was surveying.
digging
irrigating
applying fertilizer
spraying pesticides
making tools
digging a well

M₂ What were you doing in the field yesterday?

C₁ What were you doing in the field yesterday?
I was surveying.

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Cycle 11

M₁ nān vayalukku
taunilirundu
tōttatte suti
pōst ap̄isukku caikille
vaguppe vittu pōikkittirundēn
 tirumbikkittirundēn
 nađand ikittirundēn
 pōikkittirundēn
 kilambikkittirundēn

M₂ nēttu nān pārtapōdu, nīnga yengē poikkittirundinga?

C₁ nēttu nān pārtapōdu, nīnga yengē poikkittirundinga?
nān vayalukku poikkittirundēn

Cycle 11

M₁ I was going to the field.
returning from town
walking around the garden
riding by cycle to the post office
leaving the class

M₂ Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?

C₁ Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?
I was going to the field.

Cycle 12

M₁ nān valakkamā 'bus'le pōikkittirundēn
mōtārlē
'cycle'le
rayille
ārōplēnle

M₁ I used to go by bus.
car
cycle
train
plane

M₂ nīngā valakkamā yeppadi pōikkittirundiṅga?

M₂ How did you use to go?

C₁ nīngā valakkama yeppadi pōikkittirundiṅga?
nān valakkamā 'bus' le pōikkittirundēn

C₁ How did you use to go?
I used to go by bus.

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Substitution Drill

'California'	vulē	aval	irundu kittirundāi
'Pennsylvania'	vulē	aval	vēlai seidukkittirundāi
'Wisconsin'	le	aval	pađichchukkitirundāi
'Texas'	le	aval	prayāñan seidukkittirundāi

avar mālpūrāvum		'survey' seidukkittirundār
	nilatte	kottikkittirundār
	vēlai	seidukkittirundār
	uram	tungikkitturindār
	kalappai	pōttukkitturindār
	pūchchi marundu	seidukkittirundār
		tūvikkittirundār

avanga	'bus' le	'town' ukku	poikkittirundānga
	'cycle' le		
mōtarle			
rayille			

nāngā	vayale	tanni	uludukkittirundōm
	vayalile	nāttu	pāchchikkittirundōm
		puchchi marundu	naṭtukkitturindōm
vayale		saman	tūvikkittirundōm
			alandukkittirundōm
			paduttikkitturundōm

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Substitution Drill

She used to live in California.
work Pennsylvania
study Wisconsin
travel Texas

He was surveying all day.
digging the soil
working
sleeping
applying fertilizer
building a plough
spraying pesticides

They were going to town by bus.
cycle
car
train

We were ploughing the field.
irrigating
planting seedlings
spraying pesticides
measuring
leveling

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

Transformation Drill

pōna māsam ingē avar vēlai seidār
nēttu ingē avai vēlai seidukkittirundār

He worked here last month.
He was working here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē aval kulichchal
nēttu ingē avai kulichchukkittirundāl

She bathed here last month.
She was bathing here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē avanga vandānga
nēttu ingē avanga vandukkittirundānga

They came here last month.
They were coming here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē nānge padichchōm
nēttu ingē nānga pađichchukkittirundōm

We studied here last month.
We were studying here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē nān sāppitten
nēttu ingē nān sāppittikkittirundēn

I ate here last month.
I was eating here yesterday.

pōna māsam ingē ningā tanginīngā
nēttu ingē ningā tangikkittirundiñga

You stayed here last month.
You were staying here yesterday.

Grammar Notes

A. 'that' Clause

In the sentences of the type;

nān pōi āganum nnu nān avarkitte sonnēn

I just told him that I have to go.

The idea introduced by 'that' comes first in Tamil and is followed by 'nnu' (that) which is in turn followed by the introductory statement, in this case 'nān avarkitte sonnēn'

Similar sentences would be;

I know that _____ nnu teriyum

I understand that _____ nnu yenukku puriyudu

B. Postposition /-kitte/

/-kitte/ is added to nouns and the objective form of pronouns when they are indirect objects... i.e. when they are used with verbs like ta or kodu (give) and sollu (tell) where 'to' or 'for' might be placed before the (pro) noun to convey the meaning of the sentence.

eg. I gave her the book. I gave the book to her.

nān avalkitte pustigatāi kodutēn

I told him the story. I told the story to him.

nān avarkitte kadaiyai sonnēn

C. Past Tense of the Verb 'to be'

1. Formation:

Positive

nān	irundēn	nāngā	irundōm
ava	irundār	nām	irundōm
aval	irundāl	ningā	irundinga
adu	irundudu	avanga	irundānga

Negative

irukkale

2. Agreement:

Positive forms agree with their subjects in gender and number; there is only one negative form.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

3. Use:

To express identification, location, possession, existence and description in the past tense.

eg. identification: nān mānavangā irundēn

I was a student.

description: inda takkālī śegappu nirumāga irukkālē

This tomato was not red.

location: manusān vittukku ellu irundār

The man was inside the house.

possession: Sītakitte niraya panam irundudu

Sita had a lot of money (there was a lot of money possessed by Sita)

existence: nēttu malai iründudu

Yesterday there was rain.

Note - the addition of /-āga/ to niram and manavan show that the sentence is a verb 'to be' construction (colloquially /-āga/ need not be added) The past tense of the verb 'to be' is used even where it is not used in the present tense...eg. in sentences of identification.

eg. nān mānavan I am a student.

but

nān mānavanga irunden I was a student.

The past tense of the verb 'to be' is also used as an auxiliary verb...i.e. with other verbs to form variations in tense.

eg. nān ponēn I went.

nān poikkittirunden I was going

D. To express the idea 'used to...' the past progressive form of the verb 'to be' is used.

eg. 'California' vule aval irundu kittirundai

We used to live (be) in California.

To express the idea 'used to be...' the past tense of the verb 'to be' is used.

eg. nān vāttiyārāga irundēn

I used to be a teacher.

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Preparing the Field for Planting of Rice Seedlings

mudale nilattai nālu tadavai ulavu seiyareñ
ulawukku irumbu kalappa'. ubayo jikirēn
mudal ulavai merku kilakkāge ulavēndum
irangavadu terkū vadakkāga uña vēndum
piragu nilattai maramadittu samamakkukirēn
pinnādi talai alladu kūlai kondu vārēn
midit̄tu adu makkinapin tirumbavum uludu mattapaduttukirēn

First I plough the field four times.

I use an iron plow.

The first plowing should be plowed east-west.

The next should be plowed north-south.

Then I level the field with a leveller.

I incorporate green manure.

After the green manure has rotted I plow the field again and level it.

The Cooperative and Agriculture Depot

1. Ramanum Sítāvaum irukkira grāmmattile rendu rōmba mukyamāna kadaigal irukku onnu vivasāyi kūtturavu kādai, iñnonnu vivasāya depōt.
2. vivasāyi kūtturavu kādaiyile, vīdāiyum uramūm vikkarāngā
3. kūtturavu sangam eppadi arambikkaradu?
4. tevaipatjavanga konjam per ornu kudi kūtturavu sangam arambikkaranga
5. ivanga ovvoruvarum konjam panam pangu togaiya pōdurāngg; arasāngam michchā togai kodukkirađu. idai Kondu kutturavu sangam nadattiranga
6. vivasāya depōte vīdāiyum, puchi marundūm vikkarāngā

1. In the village where Raman and Sita live there are two very important stores.
2. One is the farmer's cooperative; the other is the agriculture depot.
3. In the farmer's cooperative they sell seeds and fertilizers.
4. How is the farmer cooperative started?
5. Those in need join together and set up the coop.
6. Each of these people put in a portion of the money and the rest is put in by the Government.
7. Using this the coop is run.
8. In the agriculture depot they sell seeds and insecticides.

Slides

Slide #1: vivasayi

ivan onu vivasāyi
avan talaiyile kalapaya vachchikittirukkān
avan kaiyile māṭte pidichchirukkān
anda kāyaru teriyudu parunga
avan chāttakuchi vachchirukkān
avan māṭte pidichchikkittu talaiyile kalapaya vachchikkittu nadandu pōrān

- He is a farmer.
He has a plough on his head.
He is holding the bullocks in his hand.
Look at the rope there.
He has a whip.
He is walking with the plough on his head and the bullock.

Slide #2: matte kulipataran

inda padattile oruttan māṭte kulipāttarān
nugatile madu pottirukku
adai oru kolattile kondū vāndū kulipāttarān
avan māttu kombe tēchenu kaluvarān parunga
kaiyile vaikōle vachchikkittu māttu kombe techchu kaluvarān.

- In this field a man is washing bullocks.
The bullocks are attached to a plough.
He brought them to the pool and is washing them.
Look at how he is washing the horn.
He is washing the horn of the bullock with the hay in his hand.

Slide #3: ulugiradu

idu oru vayakādu
inda vayakattile rendu vivasāyinga yēru uludikkittirukkanga.
nilatta ulurāngā
oruttar vayalukku vēiyē ninu pārttukkittirukkāru
avanga eppadi ulurangannu pārttukkittirukkāru
avardan vayalukku sondakkārāyirukkānum

This is a field.
In this field two farmers are plowing.
They are plowing the land.
A man stands outside the field and is looking at it.
He is watching how they are plowing.
He must be the landowner.

Slide #4: kinattilirundu kamalai adikkaran

inge oruttan kinnattilirundu kamalai adikkaran
kinnaru inge irukku
anda kinnattilirundu tottattukku tanni pāchcharān
ange oru pāiyān maratille sāndukittirukkān
ivan kamalai adikkirada vedikai parttukkittirukkān

Here a man is drawing water from a well.
The well is here.
The water from the well is poured into the field.
A boy is leaning on the trees over there..
He is watching the water being drawn from the well..

Role Play

Farmer and Extension Worker

vivasayi: vanakkam iya

paniyalar: vanakkanga

vivasayi: soilum vidaiKKanum. depole vidai vangalamnu yandēn. enna vidai irukkunga?

paniyalar: viriya, otju sola vidai irukkudu

vivasayi: viriya otju solamna ennange. adai patti konjam sollunga

paniyalar: 1) inda solam vere. namma nattu solam vere

2) inda solam adiga magusul kodukkudu. magusul adigam adanale uramum
adigam podanum

3) rendu ina solattai sertiruppadaal idil viriya sattu irukkidu

4) idil innoru labam ennanna aruvadai mudinjadum anda adipayirum nalla
magusul kodukkudu

Farmer: vanakkam iya

E.W.: vanakkanga

Farmer: I have to sow cholam. I came to get seed from the depot. What seed
do you have?

E.W.: I have hybrid cholam seed.

Farmer: What is that hybrid cholam seed?

E.W.: 1) This choiam is different from the other.

2) This gives more yield; therefore, it takes more manure.

3) As this was evolved combining two different strains it has hybrid
vigor.

4) This has the added advantage of yielding well in the ratoon crop too.

Section D

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Cycle 1

M₁ _____ adanālē, yenakku dāgamā irukku
pašiya irukku
(or) pašikkiradu
sandōsamā irukku
varuttamā irukku

M₁ I am thirsty because _____.
hungry
happy
sad

M₂ ungalukku yēn dāgamā irukku?
rukku
pašikkiradu
sandōsamā irukku
varuttamā irukku.

M₂ Why are you thirsty?
hungry
happy
sad

C₁ ungalukku yēn dāgamā irukku?
adanālē, yenakku dāgamā irukku

C₁ Why are you thirsty?
I am thirsty because _____.

Drill for Cycle 1

Repetition Drill

nān	nāi pūra sāppiçalē, adanālē yenakku paçiyā irukku
ñinga	unga lukku
nāngā	yengalukku
nām	namakku
bālā	avarukku
parvati	avalukku
kulandē	adukku

Note - 'pasikkiradu' can also be 'pasiya irukku'

Substitution Drill

yenakkū	dāgamā ille
yingalukku	pasiyā
	(or) paçikkalē
	varuttamā ille
	sandosamā ille
	udambu sariyā ille

Drill for Cycle 1

Repetition Drill

I'm hungry because I haven't eaten all day.
You are you
We (ex) we
We (in) we
Bala is he hasn't
Parvati is she
Baby is it

Substitution Drill

I'm not thirsty
You are hungry
 hungry
 sad
 happy
 well

Cycle 2

M₁ varatsiye patti yenakku kavalaya īrukku
payigale
kōligale
kollenōyē
pučhchigale
prešneye

M₁ I'm worried about the drought.
crops
chickens
epidemic
insects
problem

M₂ yedai patti, ungalukku kavalaya īrukku?
(or) yedai patti, ninga kavalaipadaringa?

M₂ What are you worried about?

C₁ yedai patti, ungalukku kavalaya īrukku?
varatsiye patti yenakku kavalaya īrukku

C₁ What are you worried about?
I'm worried about the drought.

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

ippo yenakku avvalavu kavalaya ille
yengaiukku
namakku
ungalukku
averukku
avalukku
avangalukku

I'm not too worried now.
We {ex} are
We {in}
You
He (that) is
She (that)
They (that)

Cycle 3

M₁ yenakku _____ vayasu āgunu

M₂ ungaiukku yettanai vayasu āgudu?

C₁ ungaiukku yettani vayasu āgudu?
yenakku _____ vayasu āgudu

M₁ I'm _____ years old.

M₂ How old are you?

C₁ How old are you?
I'm _____ years old.

Note - in the case of vayasu (age) we may ask either 'yettanai' (how many) or
'yenna' (what)
'agudu' (happens) is optional

Drill for Cycle 3

Q. unga tāyārukku yettanai vayasu?
A. en tāyārukku _____ vayasu āgudu

Q. unga tagappanārukku, yettanai vayasu?
A. en tagappanārukku _____ vayasu āgudu

Q. unga akkā-tagaiKKi, yettani vayasu?
A. en akkālukku _____ vayasu
A. en tangaiKKi _____ vayasu

Q. unga appān-tambikki yettanai vayasu?
A. en appānukku _____ vayasu
A. en tambikki _____ vayasu

Q. Rāmanukku yettanai vayasu?
A. Rāmanukku _____ vayasu

Q. Sītāvukku yettanai vayasu?
A. Sītāvukku _____ vayasu

Q. How old is your mother?
A. My mother is _____ old.

Q. How old is your father?
A. My father is _____ old.

Q. How old are your sisters?
A. My older sister is _____ old.
A. My younger sister is _____ old.

Q. How old are your brothers?
A. My older brother is _____ old.
A. My younger brother is _____ old.

Q. How old is Ramah?
A. Raman is _____ old.

Q. How old is Sita?
A. Sita is _____ old.

Note - either 'unga' or 'ungaludaya' can be used for 'your'

Cycle 4

M₁ yenakku palutta takkāli vēnum
palukkāda
pudu
vādippōna
periya
chinna
nalla
kettupona

M₂ yenda takkāli ungalukku vēnum? paluttadā palukkādadā
pēdušā vādippōnadā
perisā chinnadā
nalladā ketṭuppōnadā

C₁ yenda takkāli ungalukku vēnum? paluttadā palukkādadā
yenakku palutta takkāli vēnum

Cycle 4

M₁. I want the ripe tomato.

unripe
fresh
stale
large
small
good
bad

M₂ Which tomatoes do you want? the ripe or unripe ones?

fresh
stale
large
small
good
bad

C₁. Which tomatoes do you want? the ripe or unripe ones?
I want the ripe tomato.

Drill for Cycle 4

Transformation Drill

ngakittē palutta māmbalam irukkā?
ngaludaya māmbalam paluttadā?

Do you have ripe mangoes?
Are your mangoes ripe?

ngakittē pudu pattāni irukkā?
ngaludaya pattāni pudusā?

Do you have fresh peas?
Are your peas fresh?

ngakittē nalla kattirikkai irukkā?
ngaludaya kattirikkai nalladā?

Do you have good eggplants?
Are your eggplants good?

ngakittē periya koyyappalam irukkā?
ngaludaya koyyappalam periśā?

Do you have large guavas?
Are your guavas large?

ngakittē kāramāna milagā irukkā?
ngaludaya milagā kāramanadā?

Do you have hot chilis?
Are your chilis hot?

Cycle 5

rendu kilo tivanam bākki irukku.
pattu uram
mūnarai pūchchi marundu
nālara! osanda vidai
panirendu nilakkadalai

M₂ yevalavu tivanam bākki irukku?
yettanai kilo uram
 puchchi marundu
 osanda vidai
 nilakkadalai

C₁ yevalavu tīvanam bākki irukku?
rendu kolo tivanam bākki irukku

Cycle 5

2 kilos of feed are left.
10 of fertilizer
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of insecticide
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ of hybrid seed
12 of peanuts

2 How much feed is left?
2 How many kilos fertilizer
 insecticide
 hybrid seed
 peanuts

1. How much feed is left?
1. 2 kilos of feed are left.

Problem Drill for Cycle 5

enkitte anju nilakkadalai irundu,
rendu nilakkadalaiye nān sāppittā,
bākki yettanai kirukkum?

If I have 5 peanuts and
I eat 2 peanuts
how many will be left?

Substitute other numbers

enkitte iruvattanju kilo uram irundu,
padinanju kilo uratte nān ubayōginchchā,
bākki yettanai irukkum?

If I have 25 pounds of fertilizer and
I use 15 pounds of fertilizer
how many will be left?

Substitute other numbers

enkitte muppadu mutte tivanam irundu,
ettarai mutte tivanatte nān koduttuttā,
bākki yettanai irukkum?

If I have 30 sacks of feed and
I give out $8\frac{1}{2}$ sacks of feed
how many will be left?

Substitute other numbers

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Grammar Notes

A. Impersonal Constructions

We have already used impersonal constructions of the type,

yenakku soppu kidaikkum I can get soap

In this sentence the subject is the noun soppu. Other impersonal constructions similar to this sentence are:

1) yenakku dāgamā(ga) irukku	There is thirst to me
pašiyā(ga)	hunger
sandōsamā(ga)	happiness
varuttamā(ga)	sadness
Kavalayā(ga)	worry

2) yenakku irupata vayasu āgundu I am 20 years old.

yenakku takkāli vayasu vēnum A tomato is wanted by me.

Even though we may translate sentences in (1) as eg. I am thirsty, the literal translation (i.e. 'there is thirst to me') demonstrates that the noun 'thirst' is the subject of the sentence and I or me is the agent. (In Tamil the object) In sentences of (2) again, years (vayasu) and tomato (takkāli) are respectively the subjects of the verbs 'happen' and 'want'. Again the objective form of the pronoun or noun is used. However, in the sentence, 'do I have mangoes?' 'enkitte māmbalam irukkā?' the postposition /-kitte/ is used (instead of /-kku/) to express the idea of possession.

B. Compound Sentences

In English we say,

I am happy because it is nice today.

But in Tamil we say,

innikki nalla irukku adnālē sandōsamā irukku

It is nice today therefore I am happy.

The condition for the statement in the second clause of the Tamil sentence is written first and followed by adanale (therefore).

Cycle 6

M₁ nān 'BDO' āpisukku
tapāl āpisukku
bānkukku
pōlis stēsanukku
'railway' stēsanukku

pōikkittirukken

M₁ I am going to the block development office.
post office
bank
police station
train station

M₂ nīnga ippō yengē pōikkittirukkinga?

M₂ Where are you going now?

C₁ nīnga ippō yengē pōikkittirukkinga?
nān 'BDO' āpisukku pōikkittirukken

C₁ Where are you going now?
I am going to the block development office

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Drill for Cycle 6

Repetition Drill

nān	ippō	pōikkittirukkēn	I	am	going now.
nānga		pōikkittirukkōm	We {ex}	are	
nām			We {in}		
nīnga		pōikkittirukkinga	You		
avanga		pōikkittirukkāngā	They (that)		
avar		pōikkittirukkār	He (that)	is	
aval		pōikkittirukkāl	She (that)		
Rāman		pōikkittirukkār	Raman		
Sīta		pōikkittirukkāi	Sita		

Substitute other verbs:

eat
work
come
study
cook

Repeat in negative

Drills for Cycle 6

Transformation Drill

Sítā samaikkaradē nān pakkareñ /	Sítā samaikkarāí /	Sita cooks	I see / Sita cooks.
Rāman ularade /	Rāman ularār /	Raman plows	/ Raman plows
Gōpāl tōndarade /	Gōpāl tōndarār /	Gopal digs	/ Gopal digs
avanga ādarade /	avanga ādarāngā /	They dance	/ they dance
nīnga kēkkarade /	nīnga kēkkarīngā /	You listen	/ you listen

Sítā samaichchukittirukkirade na pakkareñ	Sita is cooking.
Rāman uludukittirukkirade	Raman is plowing
Gōpāl tōndikkittirukkirade	Gopal is digging
avanga ādikitirukkirade	They are dancing
nīnga kēttukittirukkirade	You are listening

Sítā samaichchukittirukkāí	I see / Sita is cooking.
Rāman uludukittirukkār	/ Raman is plowing
Gōpāl tōdikkitirukkār	/ Gopal is digging
avanga ādikkittirukkāngā	/ they are dancing
nīnga kēttukittirukkīngā	/ you are listening

Problem Drill

1. nān yenna seiyarade nīnga pākkarīngā?

use: nil, ikkāru, nāda, kudi, odu,
eludu, pādi, pidi, kudi

2. Sítā yenna seiyarade nīnga pākkarīngā?

1. What do you see me doing?

use: stand, sit, walk, jump, run,
write, read, smoke, drink

2. What do you see Sita doing?

Cycle 7

nēttu inda nēram, nān padichchukkittirundēn
vēlaiseidukkittirundēn
samaichchukkittirundēn
uludukkittirundēn
kulichchukkittirundēn
kottikkittirundēn

nēttu inda nēram, nīnga yenna seidukkittirundīngā?

nēttu inda nēram, nīnga yenna seidukkittirundīngā?
nēttu inda nēram, nān padichchukkittirundēn

Cycle 7

M₁ This time yesterday I was studying.
working
cooking
ploughing
bathing
digging

M₂ What were you doing this time yesterday?

C₁ What were you doing this time yesterday?
This time yesterday I was studying.

Drills for Cycle 7

Substitution Drill

Ettu kālayile pattu manikki, nīṅga yenna seidukkittirundinga?
mādiyānam onnarai
mālayile nalu
sāyamkalatile

Repetition Drill

Ettu pūravum,	nān	vēlai	seidukkittirundēn
	avar		seidukkittirundār
	aval		seidukkittirundāl
	Rāman		seidukkittirundār
	Sītā		seidukkittirundāl
	nāṅga		seidukkittirundōm
	nām		seidukkittirundōm
	nīṅga		seidukkittirundinga
	avāṅga		seidukkittirundāṅga

Ettu pūravum, nān vēlai seidukkittirukkalē

Drills for Cycle 7

Substitution Drill

What were you doing yesterday at 10:00 A.M.?

1:30 P.M.

4:00 P.M.

Repetition Drill

I was working all day yesterday.

He (that)

She (that)

Raman

Sita

We {ex}

were

We {in}

You

They (that)

I was not working all day yesterday.

Cycle 8

M₁ nālakki sāyamkalatilē nān ūive eduttukkittiruppēn
vāsichchukkittiruppēn
padichchukkittiruppēn
viłayādikkittiruppēn
ādikkittiruppēn
pādikkittiruppēn

M₂ nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nīnga yenna seidukkittiruppinga?

C₁ nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nīnga yenna seidukkittiruppinga?
nālakki sāyamkalatilē, nān ūivu eduttukkittiruppēn

Cycle 8

M₁ Tomorrow evening I'll be resting.
reading
studying
playing
dancing
singing

M₂ What will you be doing tomorrow evening?

C₁ What will you be doing tomorrow evening?
Tomorrow evening I'll be resting.

Drills for Cycle 8

Repetition Drill

mutta māsamum,	nān 'survey' seidukkittuttān	iruppen
	avar vēlai seidukkittittān	iruppar
	aval padichchukkittuttān	iruppal
	avariga 'survey' seidukkituttār	irupenga
	ninga vēlai seidukkittuttān	iruppinga
	nānga padichchukkittuttān	irui om

Question and Answer Drill

mutta varusam, ninga yengē iruppinga?
vēlai seidukkittiruppinga
padichchukkittiruppinga
prayanam seidukkittiruppinga

ninga indiyāvule
amerikkavule
nepālattule
ilangayile
iruppingalā?
vēlai seidukkittiruppingalā?

Drills for Cycle 8

Repetition Drill

next month; I will still be surveying.
he (that) working
she (that) studying
they (that) surveying
you working
we (ex) studying

Question and Answer Drill

Where will you be (living) next year?
working
studying
traveling

Will you be (living) in India?
(working) America
Nepal
Ceylon

Drill for Cycle 8

Transformation Drill

ānā, innikki Rāman uludukkittirukkirār
nālakki avar uluga māttār
ānā, innikki Rāman kottikkittirukkirār
nālakki avar kotta māttār
ānā, innikki Rāman nattukkittirukkirār
nālakki avar nāda māttār
ānā, innikki Rāman aruvadai scidukkittirukkirār
nālakki avar aruvadai seiya māttār
ānā, innikki Rāman sāmi kubittu kittirukkirār
nālakki avar sami kumbida māttār
ānā, innikki Rāman ūivu edutukkittirukkirār
nālakki avar ūivu edukka māttār

Raman is ploughing today
But, he won't plough tomorrow.
Raman is dumping today
But, he won't dump tomorrow.
Raman is planting today
But, he won't plant tomorrow.
Raman is harvesting today
But, he won't harvest tomorrow.
Raman is worshipping today
But, he won't worship tomorrow.
Raman is resting today
But, he won't rest tomorrow.

ānā, nēttū Sítā tuni tuvachchukkittirundāl
innikki aval tuni tuvakkale
ānā, nēttū Sítā arisi kalanjukkitirundāl
innikki aval arisi kalaykal
ānā, nēttū Sítā mutṭe vittukkittirundāl
innikki aval mutṭe vikkale
ānā, nēttū Sítā dōsai suttukkittirundāl
innikki aval dōsai sudale
ānā, nēttū Sítā samachchukkittirundāl
innikki aval samaikkale

Sita was washing clothes yesterday
But, she isn't washing clothes today.
Sita was cleaning rice yesterday
But, she isn't cleaning rice today.
Sita was selling eggs yesterday
But, she isn't selling eggs today.
Sita was making 'dosais' yesterday
But, she isn't making 'dosais' today.
Sita was cooking yesterday
But, she isn't cooking today.

Grammar Notes

A. Progressive Forms for the Verb

1. Formation:

Positive

participial stem + /-kkitt/ + positive tense suffix and personal ending

tense suffixes: pres: /-irukk-/
fut: /-irupp-/
past: /-irund-/

Negative

participial stem + /-kkitt(u)/ + negative tense suffix

tense suffixes: pres: illē
fut: /irukka/ + mātt + personal ending
past: irrukkalē

Note: - in conversation, negative progressive forms are seldom used; instead, the habitual negative form is used.

2. Agreement:

Where the verb form requires a personal ending that ending must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

- i.e. all positive progressive forms
future negative progressive forms
other progressive forms have only one form
i.e. negative present progressive
negative past progressive

3. Use:

To express action continuing over a period of time, whether present, future or past.

eg.

positive nān pōikkittirukkēn

I am going

nān pōikkittiruppēn

I will be going

nān pōikkittirundēn

I was going

negative nān pōikkittu illē

I am not going

nān pōikkittiru māttēn

I will not be going

nān pōikkittu irukkalē or/ illē

I was not going

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Grammar Notes (cont'd)

B. The Verbal Noun

We have already used the verbal noun with a postposition in the construction, 'tunga pōrattukku mundi, nān padikkārēn'.

Before going to sleep, I study

The verbal noun may also be used to describe action of the object of the sentence.

eg. Rāman uludukittirukkiratte nān pakkarēn

I see Raman plowing

(plowing describes what Raman - the object of the sentence - is doing)

1. Formation:

Present Tense
infinitive stem + /-rade/

Present Progressive Tense
participial stem + /-kittirukkirade/

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

eg. Sīta samaikkarade nān pakkarēn

I see Sita cook (Sita cooks, I see)

Sita samaichchukittirukkirade nān pakkarēn

I see Sita cooking (Sita cooking, I see)

Note - that the English word order is reversed in Tamil

We have used verbal nouns in the present and present progressive tense.

C. Emphatic Particle /-ttān/

/-ttān/ may be added to both (pro)nouns and verbs to emphasize immediacy, duration and exclusiveness.

eg. immediacy: ippattān seiynum Do it (right) now

duration: adutta masamum evan vela seidukkittuttān iruppar

Next month he will still be working

exclusiveness: kanakattān padikkanum You must study (only) mathematics

Cycle 9

M₁ anda kodatte yen kitte kodunga
avaî kitte
ival kitte
avar kitte
ivar kitte
avanga kitte
ivanga kitte
Rāman kitte
Sītā kitte

M₁ Give that pot to me!
her {that}
her {this}
him {that}
him {this}
them {that}
them {this}
Raman
Sita

M₂ anda kodatte, nān yār kitte kodukkanum?

M₂ To whom should I give that pot?

C₁ anda kodatte, nān yār kitte kodukkanum?
C₁ anda kodatte yen kitte kodunga

C₁ To whom should I give that pot?
Give that pot to me.

Drill for Cycle 9

Completion

nālakki grāmattukku veliyē oru sandē nadakkum
Rāman Gōpalkūda pōgavēnum
adutta vāram, kadaitteruvilē oru nādagam nađukkum
Sītā, Rāman kūda pōgavēnum
adutta māsam, nagaratilē oru tiruvilā nadakkum
Sītāvum Rāmanum, Kāmalā - Gōpāl kūda pōgavēnum
aduttā varuśam, Rāmēswarattilē oru mukyamāna nigalchi nadakkum
Rāman Sītāvudaya grāmattile irundu sila pēr pōgavēnum

Tomorrow there will be a fair outside the village.

Raman should go with Goapl.

Next week there will be a play in the bazaar.

Sita should go with Raman.

Next month there will be a religious festival in the city.

Sita and Raman should go with Kamala and Gopal.

Next year thēre will be an important function at Rameswarsm.

Some people from Ram and Sita's village should go.

Cycle 10

M₁ inda uram
tivanam
pūchchi marundu
tanni
'tractor'

vayalukkāga
kolikkāga
payirukkāga
tōttattukkāga
paṇṇaikkāga

M₁ This fertilizer is for fields.
feed chickens
pesticide crops
water garden
tractor farm

M₂ inda uram
tivanam
puchchi maründu
tanni
'tractor'

yedukkāga?

M₂ What is this fertilizer for?
feed
pesticide
water
tractor

C₁ inda uram yedukkāga?
1 inda uram vayalukkāga

C₁ What is this fertilizer for?
This fertilizer is for fields.

Cycle 11

M₁ mē masāttule
pōna varuśam
reñdu varuśattukku mundi nān padichchu mudichchēn

M₂ nīnga yeppō padichchu mudichchinga?

C₁ nīnga yeppō pagichchu mudichchinga?
mē masāttule nān padichchu mudichchēn

M₁ I finished studying in May.
last year
2 years ago

M₂ When did you finish studying?

C₁ When did you finish studying?
I finished studying in May.

Cycle 12

M₁ innikki madiyānam oru manikki, nān vēlai seiya ārambippēn
nālakki kālayilē ettu manikki
innikki kālayilē pattu manikki

M₂ nīnga yeppo vēlai seiya ārambippinga?

C₁ nīnga yeppo vēlai seiya ārambippinga?
innikki madiyānam oru manikki, nān vēlai seiya ārambippēn

M₁ I'll start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.
8 c'clock tomorrow morning
10 o'clock this morning

M₂ When will you start working?

C₁ When will you start working?
I'll start working at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

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Drill for Cycle 12

nān sikkiram padikka ārambippēn I'll start reading soon.
sāppida
vēlai seiya
samaika
nada
tanni pāchcha
eating
working
cooking
planting
irrigating

nān sikkiram padichchu mudippēn I'll finish reading soon.
sāppitt
vēlai seidu
samachchu
nattu
tanni pāchchi
eating
working
cooking
planting
irrigating

Cycle 13

M₁ yennale āya mudiyum
pāda
nadikka
nínga
vēlai se
samaikkā

M₁ I'm able to dance.
sing
act
swim
work
cook

M₂ ungālāle āda mudiyuma?

M₂ Are you able to dance?

C₁ ungālāle āda mudiyuma?
um yennale āda mudiyum

C₁ Are you able to dance?
Yes. I am able to dance.

Drill for Cycle 13

Repetition Drill

n̄inga varumbōdu	avar	v̄elai seiya	ārambippār
	aval		ārambippāl
	avanga		ārambippāngā
	n̄ān̄ga		ārambippōm
	ninga		ārambippīngā

n̄inga varumbōdu	avar	v̄elai seidu	mudippār
	aval		mudippāl
	avanga		mudippāngā
	n̄ān̄ga		mudippōm
	ninga		mudippīngā

n̄inga varumbōdu	avar	v̄elai seiayarade	niruttuvār
	aval		niruttuvāl
	avanga		niruttuvāngā
	n̄ān̄ga		niruttuvōm
	ninga		niruttuvīngā

yenna bāsaigāl avangālāle pēsa mudiyum?
ungalāle
avarāle
avalāle

Drill for Cycle 13

Repetition Drill

When you come he (that) will start working.
she (that)
they (that)
we {ex}
we {in}
you

When you come he (that) will finish working.
she (that)
they (that)
we {ex}
we {in}
you

When you come he (that) will stop working.
she (that)
they (that)
we {ex}
we {in}
you

Which languages are they (that) able to speak?
you
is he (that)
she (that)

Cycle 14

M₁ I know how to use a plow and scraper too.
seed drill and a leveller too
fertilizer and pesticides too
hammer and saw too
surveying equipment

M₂ Do you know how to use a plow?
seed drill
fertilizer
hammer
surveying equipment

C₁ Do you know how to use a plow?
I know how to use a plow and a scraper too.

Cycle 14

M ₁	ērayum 'seed drill'	ayam 'scraper'	ayum 'leveller'	kuda kuda kuda kuda kuda	yennaku ubayōgikka teriyum
	utattayum suttiyayum		pūchchi marundayum rambathaiyum		
			'survey'	seiyara sādanangale	kuda

M ₂	ungalukku	ērai 'seed drill'		ubayōgikka teriyuma?
		urattai suttiyai 'survey'	seiyara sādanangalai	ubayōgikka teriyuma?

C₁. ungalukku ērai ubayōgikka teriyuma?
 ērayum, 'scraper' ayum kuda, yenakku ubayōgikka teriyum

Cycle 15

M₁ ennāle rendu rūvattān kodukka mudiyum
pattu
anju

M₂ inda pustagattukku ellām ungalāle yevalavu kodukka mudiyum?
kōlingalukku
vidaikki
sat̄taikki
kāikarikki

C₁ inda pustagattukku ellām ungalāle yevalavu kodukka mudiyum?
ennāle rendu rūvattān kodukka mudiyum

Cycle 15

M₁ I can give only 2 Rs.
10 Rs.
5 Rs.

M₂ How much can you give for these books?
chickens
seeds
shirts
vegetables

C₁ How much can you give for these books?
I can give only 2 Rs.

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Cycle 16

M₁ ennāle innikki vēlai seidu mudikka mudiyum
vāsichchu
padichchu
uludu
tānni pāchchi

M₁ I can finish working today.
reading
studying
ploughing
irrigating

M₂ ungalāle innikki vēlai seidu mudikka mudiyuma?
vāsichchu
padichchu
uludu
tānni pāchchi

M₂ Can you finish working today?
reading
studying
ploughing
irrigating

C₁ ungalāle innikki vēlai seidu mudikka mudiyuma?
ennāle innikki vēlai seidu mudikka mudiyum

C₁ Can you finish working today?
I can finish working today.

Drill for Cycles 15 & 16

Substitution Drill

avāle rendu mani nērattile samaikka mudiyum
oru mani nērattile tuni tuvaikka mudiyum
vidu suddam seiya mudiyum
tiffan tayar seiya mudiyum
arisi kalaya mudiyum

avarāle rayile pōga mudiyum
'cycle' vara
ērōplēnle kilamba
mōtarle vandusēra

avangalāle nālakki vara mudiyum
adutta vāram vandusēra
adutta māsam pōga
adutta varusam kilamba
rōmba kālam tanga

engalāle nālakki vara mudiyum
adutta vāram vandusēra
adutta māsam pōga
adutta varusam kilamba
rōmba kālam tanga

Drill for Cycles 15 & 16

Substitution Drill

She can cook dinner in 2 hours.
wash the clothes in 1 hour
clean the house
prepare tiffan
clean the rice

He can go by train.
come cycle.
leave plane
arrive car

They can come tomorrow.
arrive next week
go next month
leave next year
stay for a long time.

We can come tomorrow.
arrive next week
go next month
leave next year
stay for a long time

Drills for Cycles 15 & 16

innikki ennāle nīnja mudiyādu
ungalāle vēlai seiya
avanāle samaikka
avalāle sāmi kumbida
avāngalāle sāppida

I can't swim today.
You work
He cook
She pray
They eat.

ungalukku muluga teriyuma?
Inja
āda
pāda
varaiya

Do you know how to dive?
swim
dance
sing
draw

Conversation Drill

ungalukku muluga teriyumā?
ennukku muluga teriyādu; ānā nīnja teriyum

Do you know how to dive?
I don't know how to dive but I know how to swim.

ungalukku āda teriyuma?
ennukku āda teriyādu; ānā pāda teriyum

Do you know how to dance?
I don't know how to dance but I know how to sing.

ungalukku varaiya teriyuma?
ennukku varaiya teriyādu; ānā eluda teriyum

Do you know how to draw?
I don't know how to draw but I know how to write.

Grammar Notes

A. Imperative Form of the Verb

The imperative form of the verb is used to give commands. The familiar form of the command is used for children, servants, animals and very close friends.

The respect form of the command is used for all other people.

The familiar imperative verb forms are listed in the verb chart.

The respect imperative verb forms add /-nga/ to the familiar form.

eg. pō (fam) pōnga (resp) go!
sāppida (fam) sāppiunga (resp). eat!

B. Postposition /-kkāga/

1. Formation:

noun or object pronoun + /-kkāga/ 'for (the purpose of) ...'

eg. inda uram yenga vayalukkāga This fertilizer is for our fields.

C. Compound Verbs

1. Formation:

a. Infinitive stem + verb eg. nān padikka arambijēn I will start reading
or in impersonal constructions:

yennāle padikka mudiyum I can read (I am able to read)

b. Verbal noun + verb eg. nān padikkaradē niruttuvēn I will stop reading

c. Participial stem + verb
eg. nān padichchu mudippēn I will finish reading

2. Agreement:

The second verb is formed as any other simple Tamil verb...i.e., it has a tense marker and personal ending which agrees in gender and number with the subject of the sentence. (In impersonal constructions the second verb behaves as simple verbs in impersonal construction)

Note - sentences with 'mudiyum' are impersonal constructions. The agent of the verb (English subject) is formed by adding /-le/ to the noun or object pronoun.

eg. avarāle rayille pōga mudiyum He can go by train

Puja

1. mudalle, pū̄sai araye suddam seiyarēn	seiyunga
2. tappi poṭtu tudaikkārēn	tudaiyunga
3. arisi mā ule kolam pōdārēn	podunga
4. kūlkkārēn	kuliyunga
5. mādi tuni kaṭṭikkārēn	kattikkunga
6. tiruniru pūsikkārēn (male only)	pusikkunga
7. kunkuma poṭtu vachchukkīrēn	vachchukkunga
8. pusai palagālē ukkārārēn	uttarunga
9. kutti vilakkū ēttārēn	ettunga
10. ūdu batti ēttārēn	ettunga
11. pusai mandram solrēn	sollunga
12. idādu kaiyālē mani adikkīrēn	adiyunga
13. tēngā uḍakkīrēn	udaiyunga
14. sāmikkī pandam padaikkārēn	padayunga
15. dīpam kāttārēn	kattunga
16. apparam, prasādam kodukkārēn	kodunga

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Puja

1. First I clean the puja room.
2. Mop it clean with water.
3. I draw 'kolam' with rice flour.
4. Take a bath.
5. Wear 'purified' clothes.
6. Apply ashes to my forehead.
7. Put a mark on my forehead with 'kumkum'.
8. Sit on the puja seat.
9. Light the 'lamp'.
10. Light up the incense sticks.
11. Chant puja chantings.
12. Ring the bell with the left hand.
13. Break coconut.
14. Offer 'food and preparations' to God.
15. Wave the lights.
16. Then give 'prasadam' (offerings).

Vow and Pilgrimage

1. Rāmanum Sītāvum tiruppadikki yātrai pōga tayār seiyarāṅga
2. petti padūkkai kattarāṅga
3. mattu vāndiyile, rayiladikki pōrāṅga
4. tikketju vāngarāṅga
5. rayille ērikkirāṅga
6. rayili vandi tiruppadile nikkidu
7. Rāmanum Sītāvum irangarāṅga
8. tiruppedi malai mēlē nadandu pōrāṅga
9. ēlu mail nadakkarāṅga
10. malai uchchiyile tiruppadī koil irukku
11. piragu, rendu perum, kōvil kūlattulē kuiikkarāṅga
12. kadayile, tēngāi, palam, pākku, vettale, pūvu vāngarāṅga
13. sāmikki puga podarāṅga
14. undiyile seluttarāṅga
15. kōvile sutti valam varāṅga
16. vilundu kumbidarāṅga
17. piragu, Rāmanum Sītāvum, nadandu, malaiadivārattukku varāṅga

1. Raman and Sita get ready to go pilgrimage to Tiruppati.
2. Pack their 'box and bedding'.
3. Go to the railroad station by bullock cart.
4. Buy tickets.
5. Board the train.
6. The train stops at Tiruppati.
7. Raman and Sita get down. (disembark.)
8. Hike up the Tiruppati hill.
9. They walk seven miles.
10. Tiruppati Temple is on the top of the hill.
11. Then, both of them bathe in the temple tank.
12. At the shop, they buy coconut, fruits, avecanut, betel leaves, flowers.
13. They offer puja to the God.
14. They drop money in the 'hundi'.
15. They go round the temple 'clockwise'.
16. Prostrate and pray.
17. Then, Raman and Sita come walking to the foot of the hill.

Slides

Slide #1: kōlam

idu oru ponnu. idu Sītā.
Sītā vāsalile tānni tellichu kōlam podarāi
aval kaiyile oru tēngā mudi irukku
tēngā mudiyile kōlam irukku
pandigai nalile pombalingō vāsalile kōlam pođuvānga
andā kōlam alagā (nalla) irukku illeyā?

This is a girl. It is Sita.
She sprinkles water at the entrance of the house and draws kolam.
There is a coconut in that girl's hand.
There is kolam in the coconut shell.
During festive days women draw kolam in front of the house.
That kolam is nice, isn't it?

Slide #2: periya tēr

idu oru periya tēr
tērle sāmiya vacchu ūrgolam edut̄ukittu pōrānga
mukiyama pandigai nalile tēre jodikkarānga
sāmiya ūrgolam edut̄ukittu pōrat̄ukku mundi romba jananga tērē sutti kudurānga
tērē ellā teruvukkum kondu pōrānga
taunle irrukira ellā janangalum sāmmikki pūvum palamum padaikirānga

This is a big car.
A deity is placed in the car and taken in procession.
Especially during festivals they decorate the car.
Before taking the deity in procession, many people gather around the car.
The car is taken through all the streets.
All the people in the town offer fruits and flowers to the deity.

Slide #3: samiyarunga

idu oru kadaitēru mādiri irukku
ange nikkara alungāle pārta sāmiyarunga mādiri irukku
avanga svami pādalu (pāttu) pādarāngā
avanga kaluttile mālai pot̄tukkītirukāngā
avangā nettiyile vibut̄ti puslkittu irrukāngā
avanga bakti pādal i darāngā
teruville niraya (romba) peru avangala vedikke pārttukkittu irukkāngā

This resembles a bazaar.
The two men standing look like bhakti singers.
They sing songs of God.
They wear a malai on their neck.
They put sacred ash on their forehead.
They sing songs of bhakti.
Many people on that street are watching them.

Mariamman Koil

1. yengē pōikictirukkingā:
Mariamman kōilukku pōikkittirukkēn
2. innikki angē yenna viśēśam?
Mariamman tiruvilā nadakkudu
3. tiruvilavulē yenna seivāṅga?
ammanukku alangāram seivāṅga; kōil pūrāvum jodippāṅga tōranam kattuvāṅga;
ammane ūrvalam kondu varuvāṅga
4. inda tiruvilā yeppōdum nadakkumā?
illiṅga. vāruśattukku orū dadavai tān naṇakkum

1. Where are you going?
I am on my way to the Mariammal Temple.
2. What is special today?
Mariammal festival takes place.
3. What will they do at the festival?
They will dress up deity Mariamma; they will decorate the whole temple.
They will tie up 'decorative bunting'; they will take the deity in procession.
4. Will this festival take place always?
No, only once a year.

Section E

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Cycle 1

- M₁ ॐ, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye mudikkalēna
avanga nālaikku mudippāngā
ॐ, Kamalāvum, innaikku palangal vāngalēna
avanga nālaikku vānguvāngā
ॐ, Kamalāvum, innaikku kađidam el̄alēna
avange nālaikku eluduvan̄a
ॐ, Kamalāvum, innaikku kiñattu tāppi kođuvaralēna
avanga nālaikku konđuvaruvan̄a
ॐ, Kamalāvum, innaikku 'room'e puttam sei valēna
avanga nālaikku puttam seivanga
- M₂ ॐ, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye mudikkalēna
avanga nālaikku mudippāngalā?
ॐ, Kamalāvum innaikku palangal vāngalēna
avanga nālaikku vānguvāngalā?
ॐ, Kamalāvum innaikku kađidam eludalēna
avanga nālaikku eluduvangala?
ॐ, Kamalāvum innaikku kiñattu tāppi kođuvaralēna
avanga nālaikku konđuvaruvāngalā?
ॐ, Kamalāvum innaikku 'room'e puttam sei valēna
avanga nālaikku puttam seivangalā?
- C₁ ॐ, Kamalāvum, innaikku velaiye mudikkalēna
avanga nālaikku mudippāngalā
ॐ, Kamalāvum innaikku velaiye mudikkalēna.
~ avanga nālaikku mudippāngā

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Cycle 1

- M₁ If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
they will finish it tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today,
they will buy them tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't write the letters today,
they will write them tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today,
they will bring it tomorrow.
If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today,
they will clean them tomorrow.
- M₂ If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
will they finish it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't buy the fruits today,
will they buy them tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't write letters today,
will they write them tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't bring well water today,
will they bring it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't clean their rooms today,
will they clean them tomorrow?
- C₁ If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
will they finish it tomorrow?
If Gopal and Kamala don't finish the work today,
they will finish it tomorrow.

Cycle 2

M₁ ninga nēra mūnu maiyilu poningana, Muruganudaya udaya pannailē sēruvinga
mūnu maiyilukku appuram valadu pakkam tirumbuningarā
mūnu maiyilukku appuram idādu pakkam tirumbuningarā
ārai tanduningana
'cycle' poningana
adutta tavunakku pōrattukku munnāle ninr tingana

M₂ Muruganudaya udaiya pannaikku nān eppadi pōgānum?

C₁ Muruganudaya udaiya pannaikku nān eppadi pōgānum?
ninga nēra mūnu maiyilu poningana, Muruganudaya ugaiya pannaikku varuvinga

M₁ If you go straight 3 miles you will reach Muruganudaya's farm.
turn right after 3 miles
turn left after 3 miles
cross the river
go by cycle
stop before the next town

M₂ How do I get to Muruganudaya's farm?

C₁ How do I get to Muruganudaya's farm?
If you go straight 3 miles you will come to Muruganudaya's farm.

Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

Transformation Drill

1. n̄inga tavunukku poningana ennakku mambalam konduvāṅga
(tavunilirundu vandinganna)

n̄inga tavunukku poniṅgāñā, ennakku mambalam konduvāṅgāñā
(tavunilirundu vandinganna)

2. kadaiyile ungalukku āṇi kiddachcha konjam vāṅgungā
(vilai kēlunga)

kadaiyile ungalukku āṇi kidachcha konjam vāṅguñgāñā?
(vilai kēppingalā)

Repetition Drill

1. n̄an kalaiyile sikkiram elundirikalana, eppadi kadaiyai tirakka mudiyum
n̄an paṇam edutukittu pōlēna eppadi ennattaiyālum vāṅga mudiyum
nan 'bus'le pōga lena eppadi 'time'kku pōi sera mudiyum
nan 'taxi'le pōga lēna eppadi vīttai kandu pidikka mudiyum

2. n̄inga kadaiyai kandupidikka mudiyalēna vārēnna udavi kelunga
kalappaiye tūkkungā
'demonstration' sei,junga
vandiyai ilunga
vayalai alāngā
nalattai ulunga

Drills for Cycles 1 & 2

Transformation Drill

1. If you go to (come from) town tomorrow, bring me some mangoes.
If you go to (come from) town tomorrow, will you bring me some mangoes?
2. If you can find nails in the shop, buy some (ask the price).
If you can find nails in the shop, will you buy some (ask the price)?

Repetition Drill

1. If I don't get up early, how can I open the shop?
If I don't take money, how can I buy anything?
If I don't go by bus, how can I get there on time?
If I don't take a taxi, how can I find your house?
2. If you can't find the shop alone, ask someone for help.
lift the plow
do the demonstration
pull the cart
measure the field
irrigate the land

Cycle 3

- M₁ Kamalā vēlaiyē mudichchāl Mādrās ukku pōgalām
snēgidigalodē vilaiyādalām
mittāi sappidalām
'cycle' udalām
snēgidigalai sandikkalām
- Āopāl mudale mat̄tukku tini vachchāl 'tee' kadaikku pōgalām
'football' vilaiyādalām
ttinbandam sappidalām
'tractor' ottalām
- M₂ Kamalā Mādrās ukku pōgalāma?
snēgidigalodē vilaiyādalāma
mittāi sappidalāma
'cycle' udalāma
snēgidigalai sandikkalāma
- Āopāl 'tee' kadaikku pōgalāma?
'football' vilaiyādalāma
ttinbandam sappidalāma
'tractor' ottalāma
- C₁ Kamalā Mādrās ukku pōgalāma?
Kamalā vēlaiyē mudichchāl Mādrās ukku pōgalām

Cycle 3

- M₁ Kamala can go to Madras if she finishes her work.
play with her friends
eat sweets
ride her cycle
meet her friends
- Gopal can go to the tea shop if he feeds the bullock first.
play football
eat snacks
ride the tractor
- M₂ Can Kamala go to Madras?
play with her friends
eat sweets
ride her cycle
meet her friends
- Can Gopal go to the tea shop?
play football
eat snacks
ride the tractor
- C₁ Can Kamala go to Madras?
Kamala can go to Madras if she finishes her work.

Cycle 4

^o M ₁	(nichchayam) nikkalam(num) (kat̄tayam) utkāralam(num) valadu pakkam tirumbalam(num) idadu pakkam tirumbalam(num) kadave tirakkalam(num) kadave mūdalam(num) udavi seiyalam(num) sut̄tiyai ubayogikkalam(num) 'mut̄tai-mudichi'yai tūkkalam(num) ippō pogalam(num)	/ nikka vendiam / utkasa vendam / valadu pakkam tirumba vendam / idadu pakkam tirumba vendam / kadave tirakka vendam / kadave muda vendam / udavi seiya vendam / suttiyai ubay gikka vendam / muttai-mudichiyai tukka vendam / ippo poga vendam
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M ₂	nān nikāmā? utkkasalāmā(numā) valadu pakkam tirumbalāmā(numā) idadu pakkam tirumbalāmā(numā) kadave tirakkalāmā(numā) kadave mūdalāmā(numā) udavi seiyalāmā(numā) sut̄tiyai ubayogikkalāmā(numā) 'mut̄tai-mudichi'yai tūkkalāmā(numā) ippō pogalāmā(numā)
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C ₁	nān nikkalāmā(numā)? nichchayamā, nān nikkaīām(num) ille, nān nikka vendām
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Cycle 4

M₁ (of course) (don't) stand up.
sit down
turn right
turn left
open the door
close the door
help me
use the hammer
carry the baggage
leave now

M₂ May (can) I stand up?
sit down
turn left
turn right
open the door
close the door
help
use the hammer
carry the baggage
leave now

C₁ May I stand up?
Of course, stand up or/
No, dont stand up.

Drill for Cycles 3 & 4

1. innēikku rāttri namba inge tūngalāmā?
innēikki rāttri namba inge tūnga mudiyumā?
2. nambā ēriyile nīnjalāmā?
nambā ēriyile nīnja mudiyumā?
3. nambā 'cinema' vukku pōgalāmā?
nambā 'cinema' vukku pōga mudiyumā?
4. nambā pasumātte pāl karakkalāmā?
nambā pasumātte pāl karakka mudiyumā?
5. nambā ippō sāppadū sappidalāmā?
nambā ippō sāppadū sappida mudiyumā?
6. nambā velaiye viruttalāmā?
nambā velaiye nirutta mudiyumā?

1. May we sleep here tonig t?
Will (are) we able to sleep here tonight?
2. May we swim in the lake?
Will (are) we able to swim in the lake?
3. May we go to the cinema?
Will (are) we able to go to the cinema?
4. May we milk the cow?
Will (are) we able to milk the cow?
5. May we eat dinner now?
Will (are) we able to eat dinner now?
6. May we stop work?
Will (are) we able to stop work?

Cycle 5

- M₁ Rāman sammadicha, Sītā, avajudaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vāngalām
Sītāvukku nēram irundā, aval, kalyanattukku mittāi seiyalām
Rāmanukku nēram irundā, avan, kalyanattukku pāṭṭu (kachcheri) olungū seiyalām
Sītāvukku param irunda, aval, kalyanattukku oru parisu vangalāru
Rāmanukku panam irundā, avan, kalyanattukku oru pudu vishti vangalām
- M₂ Rāman samadicha, Sītā, avaludaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vānguvālā?
Sītāvukku nēram irundā, aval, kalyanattukku mittāi seivālā?
Rāmanukku nēram irundā, avan, kalyanattukku pāṭṭu (kachcheri) olungu seivānā?
Sītāvukku panam irunda, aval, kalyanattukku oru parisu vānguvātā?
Rāmanukku panam irundā, avan, kalyanattukku oru pudu vēshti vanguvānā?
- C₁ Rāman amadicha, Sītā, avaludaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vānguvālā?
Rāman amadicha, Sītā, avaludaya annā kalyanattukku pudu pudavai vangalām

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Cycle 5

- M₁ If Raman agrees, Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.
If Sita has time, she might make sweets for the wedding.
If Raman has time, he might arrange music for the wedding.
If Sita has money, she might buy a gift for the wedding.
If Raman has money, he might buy a new dhoti for the wedding.
- M₂ If Raman agrees, will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?
If Sita has time, will she make sweets for the wedding?
If Raman has time, will he arrange music for the wedding?
If Sita has money will she buy a gift for the wedding?
If Raman has money, will he buy a new dhoti for the wedding?
- C₁ If Raman agrees, will Sita buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding?
If Raman agrees, Sita might buy a new sari for her older brother's wedding.

Cycle 6

M₁ Rāman velaiyai mudichirundā, tavunukku poiruppān
Rāman tavunukku poirunda, avan snegidangale sandichiruppān
Rāman snegidangale sandichisurdā, avan vambu pesiviruppān
Rāman vambu pesikittirundā, neram kalichu tungapoiyiruppān
Rāman neram kalichu tungapoigirundā, avan adutta näl kalaiyile kalappā irundiruppān
Rāman adutta näl kalaiyile kalappa irundirunda, avan velaryai sariya seingirukkanattān

M₂ Rāman velaiya mudichirundā enna nadentirukkum?
tavunukku poirunda
snegidangale sandichirundā
snegidangalode vanbu pesiyirunda
adutta näl balaiyile kalappā irundā

C₁ Raman velaiya mudichirundā, cuna nadantirukkum?
Raman velaiya mudichirundā, tavunukku poiruppān

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Cycle 6

- M₁ If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town.
If Raman had gone to town, he would have met his friends.
If Raman had met his friends, he would have gossiped.
If Raman had gossiped with his friends, he would have slept late.
If Raman had slept late, he would have been fired the next morning.
If Raman had been tired the next morning, he wouldn't have worked well.

- M₂ What would have happened had Raman finished his work?
gone to town
met his friends
gossiped with his friends
slept late
been tired the next morning

- C₁ What would have happened had Raman finished his work?
Had Raman finished his work, he would have gone to town.

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Cycle 7

M₁ nān pīs kōrai sēndirukkāvittāl, _____
nān Americāvileyē tangivittirunda, _____

M₂ nīngō pīs kōrai sernuirukkāvittāl, enna seidiruppinga?
ningo Americāvileyē tangivittirunda enna seidiruppinga?

C₁ nīngō pīs kōrai serndirukkāvittāl, enna seidiruppinga?
nān pīs kōrai serndirukkāvittāl, _____

M₁ If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps I _____.
If I had stayed in America I _____.

M₂ If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps, what would you have done?
If you had stayed in America, what would you have done?

C₁ If you hadn't joined the Peace Corps, what would you have done?
If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps I _____.

Cycle 8

M₁ nān nēttu īnge vandiruppēn
 snegidangale kūtti vandēn
 'Hydērabad' ukku poittēn
 yāttirai purappattēn
 karuvigale kojuttēn
 kalyānattukku pōittēn
 e(u)nga kramattukku poittēn
 vettaikku poittēn

M₂ n̄inga n̄ettu inḡ vandirupp̄ingalā?
'Hyderabad' ukku poiyirupp̄ingalā
yattirai purappattingalā
karuvigale koduttingalā
kalyanattukku poiyirupp̄ingalā
kramattukku poiyirupp̄ingalā
v̄ettaikku poiyirupp̄ingalā

C₁ n̄inga n̄ettu ingē vandiruppīngalā?
nān n̄ettu īnge vandiruppēn, āna 'train'u tavarittēn

Cycle 8

M₁ I would have come here yesterday but I missed the train.
brought my friends
gone to Hyderabad
started my pilgrimage
delivered the tools
attended the wedding
been (arrived) at your village
gone on a hunt (skikas)

M₂ Would you have come here yesterday?
gone to Hyderabad
started your pilgrimage
delivered the tools
attended the wedding
been (arrived) at my village
gone on a hunt (shikas)

C₁ Would you have come here yesterday?
I would have come here yesterday but I missed the train.

Cycle 9

- M₁ Perumāl ēttkanavē vēlaiyai mudichirukkān
avan ēttkanavē vittai sudam seidirukkān
vittai sudam seidirukkān, āttai pāl karāndirukkān
vittai sudam seidirukkān, āttai pāl karandirukkān tottattukku tāṇi utirukkān
vittai sudam seidirukka, āttai pāl karandirukkān tottattukku tāṇi utirukkān
vittai sudam seidirukkan, āttai pāl karandirukkan tottattukku tāṇi utirukkān
kāikasiyal segarichirukkān
kāikasiyal segarichirukkan, viragu segarichirukkan
- M₂ Perumāl ēttkanane {munnāleye} enna senjirukkān?
Perumāl ēttkarana {munnāleye} vēra enna senjirukkān?
- C₁ Perumāl ēttkanave anne senjirukkān enna senjirukkān?
Perumāl ēttkanave velaiye mudichirukkān

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Cycle 9

- M₁ Perumal has already finished his work.
M₁ He has already cleaned the house
 cleaned the house and milked the goat
 cleaned the house, milked the goat, and watered the garden
 cleaned the house, milked the goat, watered the garden, and gathered vegetables
 cleaned the house, milked the goat, watered the garden, gathered vegetables
 and collected wood.
- M₂ What has Perumal already done?
M₂ What else has Perumal already done?
- C₁ What has Perumal already done?
C₁ Perumal has already finished his work.

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Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

nān sāppāttai sāppittiruppēn, āna adile romba kāram irundudu
sāppāttile romba karam irundudu, adināle nān sāppidale

Gōpāl nēttu sandaikku poiruppān, ē.a avan padikka vendirundudu
Gōpāl padikka vendi irundudu, adinale avan sandaikku pōgale

Gōpālum, Ponniyum 'cinema' vukku poiruppangu, āna avangalukku kāsu pattale
Gōpālukkum, Ponnikkum kāsu pattale, adināle, avange 'cinema' vukku pōgale

nāngā Madrāsukku pōiruppōn, ānā nānge 'train'u tavarittōm
nānge 'train'u tavarittōm, adināle, nanga Madrasukku pogale

aval innaikku (avaludaya) snegidagale sandichchiruppa, ānā avalukku nēram irukkale
evalukku nēram irukkale, adinale, aval innaikku snegidagale sandikkale

avan	ippattān	grāmmattukku vandirukkān
aval		nēl vittirukkal
avanga		pudu karuvigal vāngināngā
nāngā		konjam panam sambadichōm
nīngā		
nām	sappittū mudichēn	

Drill for Cycles 7, 8, 9

I would have eaten the food, but there was too much chili in it.
There was too much chili in the food so I didn't eat it.

Gopal would have gone to the fair yesterday but he had to study.
Gopal had to study so he didn't go to the fair.

Gopal and Ponni would have gone to the cinema but they didn't have enough money.
Gopal and Ponni didn't have enough money so they didn't go to the cinema.

We would have gone to Madrasukku but we missed the train.
We missed the train so we didn't go to Madrasukku.

She would have met her friends today, but she didn't have time to meet them.
She didn't have time so she didn't meet her friends today.

He	has just	come to the village.
She		sold paddy
They		bought new tools
We		found some money
You		received a letter from America
I		finished dinner

Cycle 10

M₁ adutta vāram'inda nērattukkulle, nān ularadai mudichittiruppēn
- adutta māsan inda nālaiKKU nān nilattai panpaduti-iruppēn
nālannikku nān cholam payiritiruppēn
rendu varattukkele nān nel nattiruppēn
nān ottu payiritiruppēn
nān ulāvukāl nātiruppēn

M₂ eppō, nīnga ularadai mudichiruppingo
adutta māsam, inda nērattukkulle, nān ularadai nudichiruppēn
adutta nāsan
nālaiKKU
nālanikku
rendu vārat̄tukkule

C₁ eppō, nīnga ularadai mudichiruppinga?
adutta vāram, inda nērattukkulle, nān ularadai mudichiruppēn

C₂ adutta vāram, inda nērattukkulle, nīnga enna seyiruppinga?
adutta vāram, inda nērattukkulle, nān elaradai mudichiruppēn

Cycle 10

M₁ By this time next week I will have finished plowing
next month preparing the land
tomorrow planting cholam
the day after tomorrow transplanting paddy
in 2 weeks making furrows

M₂ When will you have finished plowing?
2 By this time next week what will you have done?
next month
tomorrow
the day after tomorrow
in 2 weeks

C₁ When will you have finished plowing?
I will have finished plowing by this time next week.

C₂ By this time next week what will you have done?
By this time next week I will have finished plowing.

Cycle 11

M₁ nān indiyāvukku varattukku munnāle (mundi)
indiya sāppādu sāppittirukkēn
indiya udai uduttirukkēn
indiya palakka valakkangale padichchirukkēn
indiya mittāigal rusipāttirukkēn
indiya pāt̄ugal padiyirukkēn
indiya vivāsayam padichchieukkēn
indiya vilaiyāttugal vilaiyadi-irukkēn

M₂ indiyāvukku varattukku mundi ninga indiya uñavu sappittirukkingalā?
indiya udai udutti-irukkingalā
indiya palakka valakkangali padichchirukkingalā
indiya mittāigal(ai) rusipāttirukkingalā
indiya pāt̄ugal(ai) pādiyirukkingalā
indiya vivasāyam padichchirukkingalā
indiya cinemā pattirukkingalā
indiya vilaiyāttugal viladi-irukkingalā

C₁ indiyāvukku varattukku mundi ninga indiya uñavu sappittirukkingalā?
nān indiyāvukku varattukku mundi, indiya uñavu sappit̄irukkēn

Cycle 11

M₁ I had eaten Indian food before I come to India.
worn the Indian clothes
learned about Indian customs
tasted Indian sweets
sung Indian songs
studied Indian agriculture
seen Indian movies
played Indian games

M₂ Had you eaten Indian food before coming to India?
worn Indian clothes
learned about Indian customs
tasted Indian sweets
sung Indian songs
studied Indian agriculture
seen Indian movies
played Indian games

C₁ Had you eaten Indian food before coming to India?
I had eaten Indian food before coming to India

Cycle 12

M₁ n̄inga rendu acre illē mūnu 'acre'u payiruttingannu nān ninachēn
nāllu illē anju 'acre'u aruvadai senjingannu
pādi illē ellā payirum vittiugannu nān ninachēn
konjam vayalukku illē ellā vayelukkum pāsunum senjingannu nān ninachēn
sadāranu cholam illē viliya ottu cholam varginingannu nān ninachēn

M₂ n̄inga enna ninachinga?

C₁ n̄inga enna ninachinga?
ninga rendu acre illē mūru 'acre'u payiruttingannu nān ninachēn

M₁ I thought that you had cultivated 3 acres not 2.
harvested 5 acres not 4
sold all the crop not half.
irrigated the entire field, not part of it.
bought hybrid seed not regular

M₂ What had you thought?

C₁ What had you thought?
I thought that you had cultivated 3 acres not 2.

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

rāngā appattān vandōm malai pēnjudu
vittōm
velayai ārambichōm
velayai mudichōm
sāppāttai sāppitōm (sāppāttai mudichōm)
tunigale tuvaichōm

rāngā varattukkulle avanga kadaiyai tirandittāngā nudittāngā
villakugale vittutāngā
mara samangale vangittāngā
'tabal' koduttittāngā

rān grābagam vachchirundēn
avan marandu poyittān
aval tirmānam seiyale (tīrmānikkale)
rāngā yosanai solale
rāngā vistarikkalē
avanga vākku vādam sciyale

rān ēmandu ponēn
avan santtosama irukkale
aval payappadale
rāngā nambi rukkale
rāngā adairiyapadale
avanga utsagapaduttapadale

Drill for Cycles 10, 11, 12

We had just arrived when it began to rain.
left
started work
finished work
eaten the meat
washed our clothes

They had opened the shop by the time we arrived.
closed the shop
sold the shop
bought the furniture
delivered the mail
ordered the tools

I had remembered.
He had not forgotten.
She had not decided.
We had not made a suggestion.
You had not explained.
They had not argued.

I had been disappointed.
He had not happy
She frightened
We hopeful
You discouraged
They encouraged

Grammar Notes

A. Conditional (present)

1. Formation:

Positive
past tense + personal endings + /-nā/
or
past tense + /ittāl/ or /-āl/

Negative
infinitive + /-lēna/

2. Agreement:

Where personal endings are required they must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. Use:

To express the condition under which an action will (not) occur in the future.

eg.

nīnga nēra mūnu maiyiliu pōninganā, Muruganudaya pannailē sēruvinga
If you go straight 3 miles, you will reach Murugana's farm.

Kamala vēlaiye mudichchittāl Mādrāsukku pōgalām

If Kamala finishes her work she can go to Madras.

Gōpalum Kamalāvum innaikku vēlaiye mudikkalēna avanga nalaikku mudippānga
If Gopal and Kamala don't finish their work today, they will finish
it tomorrow.

B. Conditional (past)

1. Formation:

Positive
participial stem + /irundā(1)/

Negative
participial stem + /irukkāvittāl/

2. Agreement:

one form

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

3. Use:

To express a condition under which an action would have (not) occurred in the past.

eg.

Rāmān vēlaiyai mudichchirundā, tavunukku pōiruppan
If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town.
nān pis kōrai serndirukkēvittāl padichchu kondu iruppen
If I hadn't joined the Peace Corps. I would have continued studying

C. Subjunctive

1. Formation:

infinitive + ^{Positive} /-lām/ or ^{Negative} /-num/

infinitive + vēndām

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

To express permission or probability.

eg.

Kamala Mādrāsukku pōgalāmā?
May Kamala go to Madras?
Kamala Mādrāsukku pōga vēndām
Kamala may not go to Madras
Sītā mittai seiyalām
Sita might make sweets

D. Past Tense

In addition to the simple past tense...eg. vanden (I come) mucichchen (I finished) past action may be expressed by three other forms of the past tense, the past present tense, the past past tense, and the past future tense.

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

2. Past Tense (cont'd)

1. Formation:

All three of these tenses are formed by adding either the present, past, or future forms of the verb 'to be' to the participial stem.

past present

participial stem + /-irukk-/ + personal endings

past past

participial stem + /-irund-/ + personal endings

past future

participial stem + /-irupp-/ + personal endings

2. Agreement:

Personal endings must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

3. Use:

To express action (to be) completed before the main action of the sentence or action completed over a period of time.

eg.

Perumāl ēṭkanave vālaiyai mudichchirukkan

Perumal has already finished the work

Rāman velaiyai mudichchirunda, tavunukku p̄ciruppan

If Raman had finished his work, he would have gone to town

Washing Clothes

1. tuniye kolattankaraikku eduttukkittu pōrēn
2. taññile pōt̄tu nallā nanachchu, tuvaikkara kallule pōdarēn
3. apparam, tunikki sōppu pōdarēn
4. konja neram tuniye ūravaikkareñ
5. piragu, tuvaikkara kallule nalla ađichchu, tuvaikkirēn
6. ađikkadi, tunile taññi telichchu kasakkareñ
7. alukku pōnadum, tuniye tannile alasi piliyarēn
8. piragu, tuniye pirichchu udari, veiyile ulattarēn

1. tuniye kolattanka ilku eduttukkit̄c pōnga
2. taññile pōt̄tu na nanachchu, tuvaikkara kallule pōdunga
3. apparam, tunikki sōppu pōdunga
4. konja neram tuniye ūra vaiyunga
5. piragu, tuvaikkara kallule nalla ađichcnu, tuvaiyunga
6. ađikkadi, tunile taññi telichchu kasakkunga
7. alukku pōnadum, tuniye tannile alasi piliyunga
8. piragu, tuniye pirichchu udari, veiyiile ulattunga

Washing Clothes

1. I am taking the clothes to the bank of the Tank.
2. Soak it good in water and place it on the washing stone.
3. Then I add soap to the cloth.
4. I let the cloth lay for a while (for the soap to seep in).
5. Then I wash the clothes by beating them hard on the washing stone.
6. Often, I sprinkle water and rinse the clothes.
7. After the dirt goes away, rinse the cloth in water and squeeze the water out.
8. Then I spread them, pat them, dry them in the sun.

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Washerman

1. vannān kālayile, vādikkakāranga viṭṭukku pōrān
2. alūkku tunigale epparān
3. tunigale viṭṭukku konduvarān
4. tuniyile vanñānkuri pōdarān
5. tūpiye mūṭtai kattaran
6. mūṭtaye kalude mēle vachchu, kūlattankareiiki kondu pōrān
7. tūpiye taññile nanachchu, sōppu pōdarān
8. konja nēram, ura vaikkaran
9. piragu, tañni telichchu kasakkaran
10. tūpiye, tuvakkara kallule adichchu tuvakkaran
11. pilinju, vevilile kāya pōdarān
12. apparam, tūnigale mūṭtai kattaran
13. kalude mēle vachchu, viṭṭukku kondu varān
14. istri poṭtile neruppu pōdarān
15. piragu, tūnikki istri pōdarān
16. tūpiye madikkaran
17. adukki vaikkaran
18. vādikkakaranga viṭṭukku kondu poi kodukkarān

Washerman

1. Washerman goes to customers' houses in the morning.
2. Counts the soiled clothes.
3. Bring home the clothes.
4. Puts 'dhoby marks' on the clothes.
5. Ties them up into bundle.
6. Loading the bundle on the donkey, takes it to the bank of the tank.
7. Wets the clothes in water and applies soap.
8. Keeps the clothes soaked for sometime.
9. Then sprinkles water and rinses.
10. Beats and rinses the clothes on the 'washing stone'.
11. Squeezes the water out, and lets them dry in the sun.
12. Then, he bundles the clothes.
13. Loading it on the donkey, brings it home.
14. Makes fire inside his 'ironing box'.
15. Then, irons the clothes.
16. Folds the clothes.
17. Piles them up.
18. Takes them (back) to customers' houses.

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Laundry Instructions

1. Perumāi, inge vā
2. yen alukku tunigale kondu vā
3. inda tunigale vannān kitte pōdanum
4. innikki vannān varuvan
5. tunigale nalla velukka sollu
6. kālar sattē anju, velle sattē mūnu, kāl sattē nālu tundu āru,
 kaikutte rendu -- mottam iruvadu tuni
7. yeppo tupi tirumbi kidaiikkum nu kēlu
8. marakkādē, nalla velukkanum nu sollu
9. romba kanji pōda vēndām nu sollu

1. Perumal, come here.
2. Bring my soiled clothes.
3. These clothes should go to 'Dhoby'.
4. Dhoby will come today.
5. Tell him to wash them good.
6. Color shirts five; white shirts three; pants four; towel six; handkerchief
 two -- total twenty clothes.
7. Ask him when we will get the clothes back.
8. Don't forget, tell him to wash them good.
9. Tell him not to use too much starch.

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Tailor

1. vittu tinnayile, taiyakkaran, kadai vachchirukkān
2. taiyakkaran, kalayile ombadu manikki kadaye tirukkirān
3. vadikka kāranga, tuniye, kadakki kondu varāngā; sila samayam, taiyakkaran, vadikka kāranga vittukku pōi, tuniye vāngikkittu varān
4. taiyakkaran alavu edukkarān
5. tuniye katirikolale vettarān
6. taiyal miśanle kuduttu, tekkarān
7. apparam, kaiyāle, taiyal podarān
8. vadikka kāranga tuniye vāngikkittu porāngā
9. panam kodukkaranga
10. sila samayam, taiyakkaran, tuniye kondu pōi kođukkarān
11. panam vāngikkirān

1. The tailor has his shop on the 'stone platform' of his house.
2. Tailor opens his shop at 9 o'clock in the morning.
3. The customers bring their clothes to the shop; sometimes, the tailor goes to the customers' houses and brings the clothes.
4. He takes measurements.
5. He cuts the cloth with scissors.
6. Puts them to sewing machine and stitches (sewing).
7. Then sews by hand.
8. Customers come and take their clothes.
9. Pay money.
10. Sometimes, the tailor takes the clothes (to their houses).
11. Takes money.

Hiring a Servant

1. un pēr yenna?
yen pēr Mārimuttu
2. unakku yenna vayasu?
iruvatanju vayasunga
3. unakku koļundēnga undā?
yenakku innum kalyāñam āgalīnga
4. idukku munnālē nī yengē vēle senjē, Māri:
pakkattu ūrle, ūttalle samayalkāraṇā vēle pattenunga
5. unakku 'military' sāppadu samaikka teriyuma?
seivēnunga
6. sari, unakku yenna sambalam vēñum?
ningalē pattu kudunga
7. mudalle māsam muppadu rūva tarēn; nī nallā vēle pāttā,
apparam pōttu kodukkarēn, sammadamā?
āgatṭunga. nān yeppōlēndu vēlekku varattum?
8. nālakki kālayilē ēlu manikki vā, Māri
nalladunga

Hiring a Servant

1. What is your name?
My name is Marimuthu.
2. What's your age?
25 years old.
3. Do you have children?
I am not married yet.
4. Where did you work before, Mari?
I worked as a cook in a hotel in the neighboring town.
5. Do you know how to cook 'military' food? (meaning 'nonvegetarian')
I will do.
6. Okay. What pay do you want?
I leave it to you, Sir. (Give whatever you think best)
7. I give (will give) 30 rupees a month, first. If you work well, then I
will add and give. Agreeable?
Okay. From when should I come to work?
8. Come tomorrow morning at seven, Mari.
Yes. (Sir)

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Firing a Servant

1. Mārimuttu, un kitte oru viśayam pēsaṇum yennanga?
2. nālayilirundu nī vēlaikki vara vēndām, Māri yēnga? yen mēlē yenna tappunga?
3. mun pōlē nī akkarayā vēle seiyalē; nī nērattule vēlekki varadille; suddamā vēle pakkara dillē; ittanai nāl poruttu kit̄tēn; inime mudiyādu inda oru taḍavai man nichchudunge
4. illē, Māri, mudiyādu. innoru ālu vachchittēn; avan nālayilirundu vēlekki varān.
saringa, unga ištēm
5. unakku nān yevaīavu bākki tarunum?
padinanju rūvanga
6. indā, padinanju ruvā, poi va, Māri!

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Firing a Servant

1. Marimuthu. Come here. I have to talk to you about a matter.
What is it? Please, say it.
2. You don't have to come to work from tomorrow, Mari.
Why? What mistake have I done?
3. You don't work with interest, as you did before, You don't come to work
on time. You don't work clean. I tolerated so long. I can't anymore.
Please pardon me this time.
4. No, Mari. I can't. I have engaged another person. He comes to work from
tomorrow.
All right. As you wish.
5. How much balance do I owe you?
Fifteen rupees.
6. Here it is, fifteen rupees. You may go, Mari.

Doctor and Nurse - Vaccination

1. dākt̄arum narsum grāmattukku varāngā
2. grāmattu jananga oru idattule kūgarāngā
3. kulandīnga, periyavanga -- ellārum irukkāngā
4. dākt̄arum narsum ūsi-marundu kondu varāngā
5. jananga varisaya nikkirāngā
6. narsu, ūsiye kōdikkara tannile pōttu, suddam seiyarai
7. ellārukkum, dāktar, ūsi kūttarāru
8. ov vottarā vandu, ūsi kuttikkirāngā

1. The doctor and nurse come to the village
2. The people of the village assemble at one place.
3. Children, grown-ups -- all are there.
4. The doctor and nurse bring with them 'vaccination medicine'.
5. The people stand in a row.
6. The nurse cleans the needle by dropping it in boiling water.
7. The doctor vaccinates all the people.
8. One by one, they come and get vaccinated

Sickness - People

1. adu yārunga?
adu yen tagappanār
2. avarukku yenna udambu?
nālu nālā romba kāchchal
3. āspatirikki alachchukkittu pōnīngalā?
āmāṅga, nēttu alachchukittu pōnēnunga
4. dāktar yenna sonnāru?
kulir kāchchal nu sonnāru
5. yēdavadu marundu koduttārā?
āmāṅga, koduttāru
6. sīkkiram, ellām sariya pōyidum, kavala padā dīnga
kadavul tān kappāttanunga

1. Who is chat?
That is my father
2. Is he not well?
He has been having high fever for the last four days.
3. Did you take him to the hospital?
Yes. Yesterday I took him to the hospital.
4. What did the doctor say?
He said it was 'cold fever'.
5. Did he give any medicine?
Yes. He dia.
6. Everything will be alright soon, Don't worry.
Oh! God help us.

Sickness - Animal

1. unga pasu māṭṭukku yenna vyādi?
'komari nōi' nu solrāṅga
2. kālnade āspatirikki kondu pōnīngalā?
illīnga. āspatiri romba dūram irukkudinga
3. nān unga māṭṭe pākkalāmā?
ungalukku māḍugale patti teriyuma?
4. konjam konjam teriyum. kālnade vaidiyam patti padicnchirukkēn
yeppadiyāvadu udavi seiyunga
5. yennālē mudinjadu seiyarēn
ninga nallā iruppinga, inda mādu settupōnā, yengalukku polappu pōyidunga
6. kavala padadinga, māṭṭukku ūśi pōṭṭa sariyayidunga

1. What is your cow suffering from?
They say it is 'kow mari'. (a cattle disease)
2. Did you take it to the veterinary hospital?
No, the hospital is very far away.
3. Shall I take a look at the cow?
Do you know about cows?
4. I know a little. I have studied about veterinary science.
Somehow help us.
5. I (will) do whatever I can.
God bless you. If this cow dies, we will lose our livelihood.
6. Don't worry. It will be alright if the cow is injected.

Accident

1. terukkōdiyile oru vibattunga
yenna āchchu?
2. oru chinna koļandeye mādu muttidichchunga
koļandekki yenna āchchu? sikkiram sollu
3. mādu kīlē talli, mandayile nalla kāyam! ānā uyir tappichudunga
āspatirikki kondu pōnāngala?
4. āmānga. adē matte vandiyile pūt̄ti, kulandeye āspatirikki kondu pōnāng
sari, ippo koļendaikki yeppadi irukku?
5. paravā illīnga. sīkkiram gunam āyidum nu dāktar solrāru

1. An accident at the street corner.
What happened?
2. A bullock ran over a little child.
What happened to the child? Say quick.
3. The bullock pushed the child down; severe injury on head. But life saved.
Did they take (it) to the hospital?
4. Yes. They took (it) to the hospital by the cart drawn by the same bullock.
That is alright, how is the child now?
5. Not so bad! Doctor says the child will be on soon.

Section F

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Cycle 1

M₁ nān tesanukku 'tikat' vānga pōrēn
nēri selam pōga tikat vānga porēn
nān vidumuraiyai kālikka selam pōrēn
nān ūivvu edukka vidumurai edukkirēn
adutta vāram nalla vēlai seiya ūivvu edukka venum

M₂ nīnga edukku tesanukku pōringa?
ninga edukku tikat vānginīngā
ninga edukku selatukku poringā
nīnga edukku vidumurai edukkirīngā
ninga edukku ūivvu edukkanum

C₁ nīnga edukku tesanukku pōringa?
nān tikat vānga tesanukku pōrēn

Cycle 1

M₁ I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.
I am going to buy a ticket to go to Salem.
I am going to go to Salem to take a vacation.
I am going to take a vacation to get some rest.
I want to get some rest to work harder next week.

M₂ Why are you going to the railroad station?
Why are you going to buy a ticket?
Why are you going to go to Salem?
Why are you going to take a vacation?
Why do you want to get some rest?

C₁ Why are you going to the railroad station?
I am going to the railroad station to buy a ticket.

Cycle 2

- M₁ 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiriyai viða uyaram
Amerikkavaiviða Indiyavil kodaikale veppam adigam
Indiaavaiviða Amerikkavil kulirkala kulir adigam
Amerika mādugal Indiya madugalai viða koluttadu
Indiya kōlikunjugal Amerikka kōlikunjugalai viða sirriyavai
- M₂ 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiri mādiri irukkā?
Amerikkavil Indiyavai pōla veppam irukkā?
Indiyavil Amerikka pōla kulir irukkā?
Amerikka mādugal Indiya mādugal mādiri irukkā?
Amerikka kōli kunjugal Indiya kōli kunjugal mādiri irukkā?
- C₁ 'Rocky' ..alaigal Nilagiri mādiri irukkā?
'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiriyai viða uyaram

Cycle 2

M₁ The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.
American cows are fatter than Indian cows.
Indian chickens are smaller than American chickens.
Summer is hotter in India than in America.
Winter is colder in America than in India.

M₂ Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?
Are American cows like Indian cows?
Are American chickens like Indian chickens?
Is it as hot in America as in India?
Is it as cold in India as in America?

C₁ Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?
1 The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris.

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

nān unnai vīda uyaraṇ; nī ennai vīda kūliam
nān unnai vīda periavai; nī ennai vīda siriavār
ān unnai vīda paṇakarar; nī ennai vīda elai
nān unnai vīda j.kkirattai; nī ennai vīda romba ajakkiradai

Rāman Rameśai vīda nalla māṇavan
Rameś Rāmanai mādīri malla māṇavan ille

Rāmanukku Rameś mādīri adirśtam ille
Rameś Rāmanuvai vīda adirśtasāli

Rāman Rameśai pōla kālaippā ille
Rāmesukku Rāmanuvai vīda kālaippu adigam

Rāman Rameś pola kurumbukkāran ille
Rameś Rāmanuvai vīda kurumbakkāran

Rāmanukku Rameśai pōla urchāgām ille
Rāmesukku Rāmanuvai vīda urchāgām adigam

Drill for Cycle 2

Repetition Drill

I am taller than you; you are shorter than me.

I am older than you; you are younger than me.

I am wealthier than you; you are poorer than me.

I am more careful than you; you are more careless than me.

Raman is a better student than Ramesh.

Ramesh is not as good a student as Raman.

Raman isn't as fortunate as Ramesh.

Ramesh is more fortunate than Raman.

Raman isn't as tired as Ramesh.

Ramesh is more tired than Raman.

Raman isn't as mischievous as Ramesh.

Ramesh is more mischievous than Raman.

Raman isn't as cheerful as Ramesh.

Ramesh is more cheerful than Raman.

Cycle 3

M₁ grāmmakile Rāmanudaya godumai ushandadu
avan adiga vilaikku vipān

Pullayavudaya gōdumai Rāmanudayadu pōla nalladu ille
avan virka mayaichikka māttān

grāmmatile Sītāvundaya muttaiperisū
aval adai adiga vilaikku virpāl

Venkammavudayadu Sītāvudaya pōla perisū ille
aval adai muyarchikka māttāl

grāmatile Pollammavudaya kūdaigai urudiyānadu
aval adai adiga vilaikki virpāl

Mangammavudaya kūdaigal Sītāvudayadai pōla urudi ille
aval adai virka muyarchikka māttāl

M₂ en Rāman gōdumaiyai adiga vilaikki virpān?

en Pullayya avanudaya gōdumaiyai virka muyarchikka māttān?

Sītā en avaludaya muttaigalai adiga vilaikki virpāl?

en Venkamma avaludaya muttaigalai virka muyaichikka māttāl?

en Pollamma avaludaya kūdaigalai adiga vilaikku virpāl?

en Mangamma avaludaya kudaigalai virka muyarchikka māttāl?

Cycle 3

- M₁ Raman's wheat is the best in the village.
He will sell it for a high price.
Pullayya's wheat isn't as good as Raman's.
He will not try to sell it.
Sita's eggs are the largest in the village.
She will sell them for a high price.
Venkamma's eggs aren't as large as Sita's.
She will not try to sell them.
Polamma's baskets are the strongest in the village.
She will sell them for a high price.
Mangamma's baskets aren't as strong as Polamma's
She will not try to sell them.

- M₂ Why will Raman sell his wheat for a high price?
Why will Pullayya not try to sell his wheat?
Why will Sita sell her eggs for a high price?
Why will Venkamma not try to sell her eggs?
Why will Polamma sell her baskets for a high price?
Why will Mangamma not try to sell her baskets?

Cycle 4

M₁ niraya milaga sāppittadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu
romba vēlai seidadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu
veilile romba nadandadāle enakku sīkku vāndada
niraya kaiiu kudittadāle enakku udambukku vāndadu
niraya 'cigarette' pidittadāle enakku udambukku vāndadu
niraya ūrukāi sāppittadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu

M₂ en ungalukku sikku vāndadu?

C₁ en ungalukku sikku vāndadu?
niraya milaga sāppittadāle enakku sīkku vāndadu

M₁ I got sick from eating too many chilies.
working too much
walking too much in the sun
drinking too much toddy
smoking too many cigarettes
taking too much pickle

M₂ Why did you get sick?

C₁ Why did you get sick?
I got sick from eating too many chilies.

Cycle 5

M₁ Gōpāl padukkayil paduttirundadāl udambu sari āchchu
Gōpāl marunda kudittadāl udambu sari āchchu
Gōpāl pattiyyama irundadāl udambu sari āchchu
Gōpāl dinam udarpayirchi seidadāl udambu sari āchchu
Gōpāl yogāsanam seidadāl udambu sari āchchu

M₂ vaidyar illāmal Gōpālukku udambu eppadi sari āchchu?

C₁ vaidyar illāmal Gōpālukku udambu eppadi sari āchchu?
padukkayil paduttirundadāl Gōpālukku udambu sari āchchu

M₁ Gopal became well by resting in bed.
taking medicine
following a diet
exercising every day
doing yoga

M₂ Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?

C₁ Without a doctor how did Gopal become well?
Gopal became well by resting in bed.

Cycle 6

M₁ nān romba pēsāmāl (pēsāmāl) anda prasnayai teika mudiyum
nān romba pēsi (pēsāmāl) anda prasnayai teka mudiyum
nān romba vākkuvādam seidu (vakkuvādam seiyāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka mudiyum
nān niraya kettu (ketkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka mudiyum
nān niraya ūivvu eduttu (ūivu edukkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke mudiyum
nān romba damadittu (damadikkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērka mudiyum
nān niraya padittu (padikkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke mudiyum
nān romba lateakki (lateakkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke mudiyum
nān niraya parttu (parkāmāl) anda prasnayai tērke mudiyum

M₂ anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl ungalal tērkamudiyumā?
vākku vādam seiyāmāl ungalāl tērkamudiyumā
ketkāmāl ungalāl tērkamudiyumā
ūivu edukkāmāl ungalāl terkamudiyumā
late akkamal
padikkāmāl
parkāmāl

anda prasnayai eppadi tērpīngā?

C₁ anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl tērkamudiyumā?
ennal anda prasnayai romba pēsānāl tērkamudiyum

C₂ anda prasnayai eppadi tērpīngā?
ennal anda prasnayai romba pēsi tērkamudiyum

Cycle 6

M₁ I can solve that problem by (without) too much talking.
too much arguing
too much asking
resting
delaying
reading
looking

M₂ Can you solve that problem without too much talking?
too much arguing
too much asking
resting
delaying
reading
looking

How can you solve that problem?

C₁ Can you solve that problem without too much talking?
I can solve that problem without too much talking.

C₂ How can you solve that problem?
I can solve that problem by too much talking.

Cycle

- M₁ Indiyāvile pūnul pot̄ukittirukkum amabangalai adikkadi nām pākkirōm
Indiyāvile pottu veichukittirukkum pombalangalai adikkadi nām pākkirōm
Indiyāvile mādu ottikkittirukkum vivasāyigalai adikkadi nām pākkirōm
Indiyāvile karumbu kadichikittirukkum kuļandangalai adikkadi nām pākkirōm
Indiyāvile bidi pidichukittirukkum āmalāngalai adikkadi nām pākkirōm
Indiyāvile ūrukāi pottukittirukkum pombalangalai adikkadi nām pākkirōm
Indiyāvile kabadi vilayadikittirukkum kuļandangalai adikkadi nām pākkirōm

M₂ Indiyāvile adikkadi enna pākkirōm?

C₁ Indiyāvile adikkadi enna pākkirōm?
Indiyāvile pūnul pot̄ukittirukkum

- M₁ In India we often see, men wearing the sacred thread.
In India we often see, women wearing a buttu.
In India we often see, farmers driving bullocks.
In India we often see, children chewing sugar cane.
In India we often see, men smokin_ beedis.
In India we often see, women making pickles.
In India we often see, children playing Kabadi.

M₂ What do we often see in India?

1. What do you often see in India?
2. In India, one often sees men wearing a sacred thread.

Drill for Cycle 7

'France'le enna pārkkirōm?
'Mexico'vile
'Alaska'vile
'Hawaii'le
'Russia'vile
'Japan'ile
'Africa'vile
*Saudi Aradia'vile

sigappu selai katti kondu irukkum pombalai Sītēvudaya akka-tangai
teruvile ūdikkondirukkum paian Sītāvudaya magan
valayal vāngikkondirukkum pen Sītāvudaya magale
aludu kondirukkum kulandai Sītāvudaya kulandai
koilukku poikkondirukkum ālu Sītāvudaya kanavan.

4C

marattadiyil utkārndukkondirukkum ālidam kadidattai kodu

Drill for Cycle 7

What do we see in France?

- Mexico
- Alaska
- Hawaii
- Russia
- Japan
- Africa
- Saudi Arabia

The woman wearing the red sari is Sita's sister.
boy running down the street son
girl buying bangles daughter
baby crying baby
man going to temple husband

Give the letter to the man sitting under the tree.

M₁ Rameś kadan kodutta kalappaiyi nettu Rāman uboyogichchān
 avan kadan vāngira erkālī māttai kattinān
 mudānettu uluda vayalukku anān māttai ūttikit̄tu pōnān
 avan kadan vāngina kalappaiyai kondu vayalai uludu mudichchān
 piragu avan vāngina pārambāl nilattai mattapaduttinān
 avan Sita kodutta sāppāt̄ai sāppittān
 sāppōttikku piragu marāttadiyil irāndā kattilil paduttān
 ūivukku piragu kāliyil arambitt̄ta vēlayai seiya arambichchān
 apparam Sita seida rātri sāppāt̄ai sāppittān

M₂ Rāman nettu enda kalappayai ubayōgichchān?
 Rāman māttai enda erkālil kattinān?
 Enda vayalukku Rāman mattai ūttikit̄tu pōnān?
 enda kalappaiyal Rāman itattai uludu mudichchān?
 Rāman enda parambāl nilattai mattapaduttinān?
 enda kattilil Rāman paduttān?
 enda velaihai Rāman ūivukku piragu seiya arambichchān?
 Rāman enda sāppādu sāppittān?

C₁ Rāman nettu énda kalappayai ubayōgittān?
 nettu Rāman Rameś kadan kodutta kalappayai ubayogichchān

Cycle 8

M₁ Yesterday Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.
He tied the bullocks to the araka he borrowed.
He drove the bullocks to the field he plowed the day before yesterday.
He finished plowing the field with the plow he borrowed.
Then he leveled the land with the leveller he brought.
He ate the lunch Sita gave him.
After lunch he lay down on the charpoi he put under a tree.
After resting he continued the work he started in the morning.
Then Raman ate the dinner Sita had prepared.

M₂ What plow did Raman use yesterday?
araka tie to the bullocks?
To what field did Raman drive the bullocks?
With what plow did Raman finish plowing the land?
With what leveller did Raman level the land
On what charpoi did Raman lay down?
On what work did Raman continue after rest?
What dinner did Raman eat?

C₁ What plow did Raman use yesterday?
Yesterday Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.

Cycle 9

M₁ Sítā avái snehidi seida paruppu rasattai rusi párkka vénúmám
avái kinattrilérundu vanda tanniyai kaikalai alambukirál
avái paruppu rasam vachirunda pattirattin müdiyai edukkirál
avái mejaime l vacha páttrittil paruppai Úttarál
avái uttina paruppu resattai rusi parkiral
ah. romba káram
avái kinattirelerundu kondu vanda tanniai niraya kudittái

M₂ enda paruppu rasattai Sítavukku rusi párka vénúmám?
enda tanniyai avái kai kaluvikirál?
enda pattirattilerundu avái mudiai edukkirál?
paruppu rasattai enda páttrittil avái uttarál?
enda paruppu rasattai avái rusi párkkirál?

C₁ enda paruppu rasat̄ai Sítavukku rusi párkka vénúmám?
Sítā, avái snehidi seida paruppu rasattai rusi párkka vénúmám

Cycle 9

- M₁ Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her friend made.
She washes her hands with the water she brought from the well.
She removes the cover from the dish the pappu caru was put in.
She pours the pappu into the dish she put on the table.
She tastes the pappu caru she poured.
Ah! too much chili!
She drinks a lot of the water she brought from the well.
- M₂ What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?
With what water does she wash her hands?
From what dish does she remove the cover?
Into what dish does she pour the pappu caru?
What pappu caru does she taste?
- C₁ What pappu caru does Sita want to taste?
Sita wants to taste the pappu caru her friend made.

- M₁ Gōpālum Kamalāvum indru seiyāda vēlaiai nālaikki seidu mudippānga
avanga padichchu mudikkada pādangalai padichu mudippānga
avanga vāngāda palangalai vānginānga
avanga eludēda 'letter'kalai eludinānga
avanga kondu varāda kinattru tānniai kondu varānga
avanga suddam seiyāda áraikalai suddam seivānga
avanga ārambikkāda velaiyai ārambippānga
- M₂ Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda vēlaiai nalaikki seivānga?
avanga enda pādangalai pādippānga?
avanga enda palangalai vanguvānga?
avanga enda 'letter'kalai eluduvānga?
avanga enda kinattru tānniai kondu varuvānga?
avanga enda arayai suddam seivānga?
avanga enda vēlaiyai ārambippānga?
- C₁ Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda vēlaiai nālaikki seivānga?
Gōpālum Kamalāvum enda seiyāda velaiyai nālaikki seidu mudippārga

Cycle 10

M₁ Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish the work they didn't do today.
They will study the lessons they couldn't finish.
They will buy the fruits they didn't buy.
They will write the letters they didn't write.
They will bring the well water they didn't bring.
They will clean the rooms they didn't clean.
They will start the work they didn't start.

M₂ What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?
lessons
fruits
letters
well water
rooms
work

study
buy
write
bring
clean
start

C₁ What work will Gopal and Kamala do tomorrow?
Tomorrow Gopal and Kamala will finish the work they didn't do today.

- M 1. n̄ettu ninga kattru kudutta Tamil pāttai nān kattrukonden (ennum Kattrukolaiaville)
1. n̄ettu ninga pēsinadai nān kettēn (ennum ketkāville)
nettu ninga sollikodutta padattai nān maranditten (ennum marakkalle)
nettu ninga tanda yosaraikalai nān ninarvil vaicherundēn (vaicherukalle)
nettu ninga pēsina vivasayikaludan nān pēsinēn (ennum pesaiville)
nettu ninga edutta alavukalai nān matti vittēn (ennum mattaille)

- M 2. nān n̄ettu kattu kodutta Tamil pāttai kattukondāyā?
2. nān n̄ettu pēsinadai nī kettaya?
nān n̄ettu sollikodutta pādattai nī maranduttiya?
nān n̄ettu tanda yosanaikalai ni ninarvu vaicherukayā?
nān n̄ettu pēsina vivasayikaludan nī pesinaya?
nān n̄ettu edutta alavukalai nī mattitteya?

- C 1. nān n̄ettu kattukodutta Tamil pāttai nī kattukondayā?
1. amām nān ning kattukodutta Tamil pāttai kattukondēn
ille nān ninga kattukodutta Tamil pāttai ennum kattukolaiaville

Cycle 11

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| M ₁ | 'I have (not) learned
heard
forgotten
remembered
talked to
changed | the | Tamil songs
lecture
lessons
suggestions
farmers
measurements | you | taught me.
gave
taught
gave
talked to
took |
|----------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|

- M 2 Have you learned yet the Tamil songs I taught you yesterday?
Have you heard yet the lecture I gave yesterday?
Have you forgotten yet the lesson I taught you yesterday?
Have you remembered yet the directions I gave you yesterday?
Have you talked to yet the farmer I talked to yesterday?
Have you changed yet the measurements I made yesterday?

- C₁ Have you learned the Tamil songs I taught you yesterday?
Yes, I have learned the Tamil songs you taught me yesterday.
No, I haven't yet learned the Tamil songs you taught me yesterday.

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Question and Answer Drill

Q. nīnga padicha pustagam edu?
A. nān padicha pustagam idu

Q. nīnga eludina 'letter'gal enge irukku?
A. nān eludina 'leller'gal ange irukku

Q. nīnga vāngina madu evvalavu perisu?
A. nān vīngina madu ivvalavu perisu

Q. nīnga pōna kadaiteru evvalavu dūram
A. nān pōna kadaiteru oru 'mile'dūram

Q. nīnga kadan vāngina karuvikal yarudayavai?
A. nān kadan vāngina karuvikal ungaludayavai

Q. nīnga pesikkitturenda vivasayi yār?
A. nān pesikit̄terunda vivasayi Rāman

Q. nīnga rusipārtta paruppu rasam eppadi irundadu?
A. nān rusipārtta paruppu rasam karamai irundadu

Q. nīnga sonna palamoli enna?
A. nān sonna palamoli idu dān 'nīnga edāvadu soliadairundāl sollunga'
(aval mōrukkaaga vandāl en pattirattai marakkānum)

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Question and Answer Drill

Q. Which is the book you read?
A. That is the book I read.

Q. Where are the letters you wrote?
A. There are the letters I wrote.

Q. How large is the bullock you bought?
A. The bullock I bought is this large.

Q. How far is the bazaar you went to?
A. The bazaar I went to is one mile away.

Q. Whose implements are the ones that you borrowed?
A. Your implements are the ones that I borrowed.

Q. Who is the farmer you talked to?
A. Raman is the farmer I talked to.

Q. How is the pappu caru you tasted?
A. The pappu caru I tasted is hot.

Q. What is the proverb you quoted?
A. The proverb I quoted is 'if you're going to say something then say it'
(if she has come for buttermilk then why has she hidden the pot?)

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Transformation Drill

1. nā̄ngā indru seiyāda vēlaiya nā̄lai seidu mudippōm
nā̄ngā indru vēlai seidu mudikkaville
nā̄lai seidu mudippōm
2. nā̄ngā indru ulāda vayalai nā̄lai uluvōm
nā̄ngā indru vayalai uluvom
nā̄lai uluvōm
3. nā̄ngā indru tūvada urattai nā̄lai tuvuvōm
nā̄ngā indru uram tūvaille
nā̄lai uram tuvuvōm
4. nā̄ngā indru tānni paichāda nilattikku nā̄lai tānni paichuvōm
nā̄ngā indru vilattikku tānni paichalle
nā̄lai tānni paichuvōm
5. nā̄ngā indru paludu pārkkada kalappaiai nā̄lai paludu pārppōm
nā̄nge indru kalappaiai paludu pārkalle
nā̄lai paludu parppōm
6. nā̄ngā indru padikkāda 'cycle' ai nā̄lai padippōm
nā̄ngā indru 'cycle' padikille
nā̄lai padippōm
7. nā̄ngā indru tuvaikkāda tuniai nā̄lai tuvaippōm
nā̄ngā indru tuni tuvaikalle
nā̄lai tuvaippōm

Drill for Cycles 8, 9, 10, 11

Transformation Drill

1. We will finish the work tomorrow we didn't do today.
We didn't finish the work today;
we will finish it tomorrow.
2. We will plow the field tomorrow we didn't plow today.
We didn't plow the field today;
we will plow it tomorrow.
3. We will spread the fertilizer tomorrow we didn't spread today.
We didn't spread the fertilizer today;
we will spread it tomorrow.
4. We will irrigate the land tomorrow we didn't irrigate today.
We didn't irrigate the land today;
we will irrigate it tomorrow.
5. We will fix the plow tomorrow we didn't fix today.
We didn't fix the plow today;
we will fix it tomorrow.
6. We will learn the cycle tomorrow we didn't learn today.
We didn't learn the cycle today;
we will learn it tomorrow.
7. We will wash the clothes tomorrow, we didn't wash today.
We didn't wash the clothes today;
we will wash them tomorrow.

Cycle 12

M Sīta neram irukkumbodu kadaiteruvukku pōvāi
 1 kadaiteruvukku vāndadanāle engu nalla kaikari kidaikkumo angu pōvāi
 avalukku piditta mādiri vānguvāi

Rāman neram irukkumbodu kadailleruvukku pōvān
 kadaiteruvukku vāndadanāle engu urudiyāna karuvikal kidaikkumo angu pōvān
 avanukku pidatta mādiri karuvikalai vānguvān

Gōpāl neram irukkumbodu kadaiteruvukku pōvān
 kadaiterukku vāndadanāle engu pandu gōli pattam kidaikkumo angu pōvān
 avanukku piditta mādiri vānguvān

Kamala neram irukkum kadaiteruvukku pōvāl
 kadaiteruvukku vāndadanāle engu nalla kilinjal kidaikkumo angu pōvāl
 avalukku piditta mādiri vānguvāl

M 2 Sīta eppo kadaiteruvukku pōvāl?
 Rāman pōvān
 Gōpāl pōvān
 Kamala pōvāi

Sīta kadaiteruvirkku vāndādāl enge pōvāl?
 Rāman pōvān
 Gōpāl pōvān
 Kamala pōvāl

Sīta enda mādiri kaikari vānguvāi?
 Rāman karuvikal vānguvān
 Gōpāl pandu goli pattam vānguvān
 Kamala kilanjalkai vānguvāl

C 1 Sīta eppo kadaiteruvukku pōval?
 Sīta neram irukkumbodu kadaiteruvukku pōval

Cycle 12

M₁ Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good vegetables.
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

Raman will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find strong tools.
He will buy whatever kinds of tools he likes.

Gopaludu will go to the bazaar whenever he has time.
Having come to the bazaar, he will go wherever he can find balls, marbles and kites.
He will buy whatever kinds he likes.

Kamala will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.
Having come to the bazaar, she will go wherever she can find good sea shells.
She will buy whatever kinds she likes.

M₂ When will Sita go to the bazaar?
When will Raman go to the bazaar?
When will Gopaludu go to the bazaar?
When will Kamala go to the bazaar?

Having come to the bazaar, where will Sita go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Raman go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Gopaludu go?
Having come to the bazaar, where will Kamala go?

What kinds of vegetables will Sita buy?
What kinds of tools will Raman buy?
What kinds of balls, marbles and kites will Gopaludu buy?
What kinds of sea shells will Kamala buy?

1 When will Sita go to the bazaar?
Sita will go to the bazaar whenever she has time.

Grammar Notes

A. 'to ...' (infinitive)

1. Formation:

infinitive + verb

eg. nāñ t̄esanukku t̄ikat vanga pōrāñ
I am going to the station to buy a ticket

B. Comparison

1. 'than'

object (pro)noun + object marker - vida

eg. 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiriyaí vīda uyaram
The Rocky mountains are higher than the Nilgiris

2. 'like'

object (pro)noun + object marker + pola (madiri)

eg. 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiriyaí pōla irukkā?
Are the Rocky mountains like the Nilgiris?

Note - when 'madiri' is used, the object marker may be dropped.

eg. 'Rocky' malaigal Nilagiri madiri irukkā?

Note - 'pōla' is also used to express the idea, 'as...as...'

eg. Rāman Ramesai pōla kalaippā ille
Raman isn't as tired as Ramesh

Grammar Notes (cont'd)

C. 'because of having...en(ed)'

1. Formation:

participial stem + /-dāle/

eg. niraya milaga sāppitadāle enakku sikku vāndadu
I got sick from eating too many chilies

D. 'by having...en(ed)' 'by...ing'

1. Formation:

participial stem + /-dal/ + udambu

eg. Gōpāl yogāsanam sādadāl udambu sariai āchchu
Gopal became well by doing yoga

E. 'without...ing'

1. Formation:

infinitive + /-māl/

eg. anda prasnayai romba pēsāmāl ungalāl tērkamudiyuma?
How can you solve that problem without much talking?
(Can that problem be solved by you without much talking?)

F. Present Participle

1. Formation:

participial stem + /-kitt/ + /-irukkum/

2. Agreement:

one form

3. Use:

As a descriptive adjective

eg. sigappu selai kattikondu irukkum pombalai Sītāvudaya akka
The woman wearing the red sari is Sita's older sister

400 Note - participial + /ira/ is used for the habitual present participle

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Grammar Notes (cont'd)

G. Past Participle

1. Formation:

participial stem + /o/ or participial stem of verb 'to be'

Negative
infinitive + /-da/

2. Agreement:

Positive endings will change for tense...eg. seida (done); seidirunda (had done)
... but there are seidirunda (had done)... but there are no personal endings.

3. Use:

As descriptive adjectives

eg.

Rameś kadan kodutta kalappaiyi nettu Rāman ubayōgichchān
Yesterday, Raman used the plow Ramesh lent him.

Gopālum Kamalayum indru seiyada vēlaiai nālaikki seidu maduppāṅga
Gopal and Kamala will finish the work tomorrow they didn't do today.

Sample Survey Form

ungal pēr enna?

ungalukku evvalavu nilam irukkiradu?

nanjaya? punjaya?

pōna pōgattil inda nilattil enna payir seidīnga?

Inda pōgattil enna payir seiypōringa?

ungalidam evvalavu mattu uram irukku?

porukku vidai ungalidam irrukka?

ungalukku kādan tēvaiya? evvalavu tēvai?

What is your name?

How many acres of land do you own?

Are they wet or dry?

What crops did you raise in these lands during the last season?

What crops do you propose to raise during the coming season?

How many cartloads of farmload manure do you have?

Have you any improved seeds with you?

Do you need any loan? If you need, how much?

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Land Tenure

1. unga kudumbattulē yettanai pēr irukkāngā?
yen ponjādi, nālu kolandeinga, vayasāna tāyār, yen tambi-irukkāngā
2. jīvanattukku yenna seiyirīnga?
nilatte nambi polaikkirōm
3. unga sonda nilamā?
illinga. kuttangaikku ḫduttu sāgupadi seiyarōm
4. yeppadi kuttagaiye kat̄tarīnga?
'arubadukku nāppadu' ri vēle seiyarōm
5. yevalam varuśamā, inda, nilatte gavanichchukkittirukkinga?
yen tagáppanār kālattulerundu, gavanichchukkittirukkirōm

1. How many members are there in your family?
I have my wife, four children, aging mother, my younger brother.
2. What do you do for your livelihood?
We depend on land (to live).
3. Your own land?
No. I am a cultivating tenant.
4. How do you pay your rent?
'60-40 terms'
5. How long have you been looking after this land?
Since my father's days, we have been looking after this land.

Land and Yield

1. unga kitte yeavalavu nilam irukku?
mottam nalu ēkarā niłam irukkunga
2. yettanai ēkarāle sāgupadi pannaringa?
mūnu ēkarāle sāgupadi seiyarēn; bākki oru ēkarā tarisā kidakku
3. unga nilam nanjayā, punjayā?
nanja nilanga
4. sādāranamā, yenna sāgupadi seiyarīnga?
nellu sāgupadi seiyarēn
5. yettanai bōgam sāgupadi seiyarīnga?
varuśattukku mūnu bōgum undu
6. velachchal nallā kāñundā?
sumārā irukkunga. munne pōle avalavu ille
7. nalla uram pōttu pārunga
inda varusam pōttu pākkānum; 'compost' uram, niraye kidaikkudu
8. uram mattum pōdādu. nalla uyarnda vide vāngi pōdunga

Land and Yield

1. How much of land do you have?
I have total four acres of land.
2. How many acres do you cultivate?
I cultivate three acres. The remaining one lies barren.
3. Is your land staple crop land or unstaple crop land?
Staple crop yielding land.
4. Usually what do you cultivate?
I cultivate rice paddy.
5. How many 'crops' do you cultivate?
There are three crops a year.
6. Do you get good yield?
Oh fair. Not as much as it used to be.
7. Try using good manure.
I should try it this year. There is plenty of compost manure available.
8. Use manure is not enough. Buy and use hybrid seeds as well.

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How to Harness Bullocks

māttai toluvattileruntu avilatu tanni kāttu

valadu māttai valadu pakkattilum, idadu māttai idadu pakkattilum niruttu

nugattadiyai māttin kaluttile vai

pūttu kayirai māttu

nugattadiyin maddiyile erkālai vaittu kāttu

Unteather the animals and take them to water.

Ensure that the left animal is on the left side and the right animal is on the right side.

Place the yoke on the necks of the animals.

Secure the neck of the animal by the neck rope.

Place the plow pole on the center of the yoke and tie it.

How to Survey Land

vayalin nēla agalangalai kāl etṭugalāl aia
sarasari nēla agalangalai kanakidu
sādārana nadayil oru etṭungaradu mūnu 'links'
etṭukālil uīla nēla agalattai 'linksaga' mātru
nēlattaiyum agalattaiyum perukku
perukkiri daccadai āyirattāl vagu
vaguttukidaikkam enn vayalin parappai cent alavil kodukkum
nūru 'cent' oru 'acre'

Measure the length and breadth of the field in steps.

Calculate the mean both for length and for breadth.

One step is 3 links in an ordinary walk.

Convert the steps for the length and breadth into links.

Divide the product of the above multiplication by 1000.

What you get in the above calculation is the area of the field in cents.

100 cents makes an acre.

Manuring Weeding
Top-dressing for Paddy

samammakkinadum nān nadavukku munnādi, superphosphatum, ammonium sulphatum irandum kalandu pōdarēn

oru 'acre'kku 100 pavundu superphosphate 150 pavundu ammonium sulphatum tūvareṇ

piragu nel payirai nattrangalilirundu kondu vandu nadaran

nattu sumār irubattōru nāl kaliccū nel karunadugai tirumbina piragu kalai eduttuvittu mēluram pōdarān

nattrin dinusukku takkapadi ambadu rāttal alladu elubatti anju rātjal tūvareṇ

ammonium sulphate pōttadum nel tala talannu valarum

After levelling I apply a mixture of superphosphate and ammonium sulphate before planting the seedlings.

I apply 100 pounds of superphosphate and 150 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre.

Then I bring the paddy seedlings from the nursery and plant them.

About 21 days after planting i.e. when the seedlings get established well, I remove the weeds and do the top dressing.

I broadcast 50 pounds or 75 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre depending on the variety of the crop.

After ammonium sulphate is applied the paddy will grow luxuriantly.

Plant Protection and Harvesting

payiril kānappadra puchikkam, nōikkum takkapadi marundu telikka vēnum
folidale alladu copper kāmpovundo alladu rendum settu telikkeren
piragu muppadu nāl kaliccu rendāvadu kalai edukkarēn
idu kurugiya kāla payirunna mūnu alladu mālu masattile aruvadai seiyalām
aruvadai seida piragu nellai taniyāga eđu tittu vaikkolai pōr pōttu vaikkirēn
vēndiya nellai vaccikkittu mīdiyai vikkarēn
vittu kidacca panattai vaccu vēndiya samāngalai vāngittu mīdiyai bankile pōdarēn

Based on the appearance of insects and fungal disease, pesticides should be sprayed.

I mix and spray either folidol or copper compound or both.

Then after 30 days I do the second weeding.

If the crop is of short duration, harvesting will be in 3 or 4 months.

After harvest, I take the paddy away separately and stack the straw.

Keeping enough paddy for consumption, I sell the balance.

From the sale proceeds I get my agricultural and other requisites and deposit the balance amount in the bank.

Irrigation for Ragi

nilattin sarivukku takkapadi talai vāikkāle amai
talai vāikkālilirundu kalai vāikkāl amai
kilai vāikkāl amajkka varappukattum karuviyai ubayōgi
piragu varappukattiyal sinna pāttiyal amai
ellā pāttigalul Kum tannīr kat̄taratukku vasadiya kilai vāikkālum pāttigalum amaikka vendum
kilai vāikkālaiyūn pāttigalaiyum man vēt̄tiyal sariyakku
tannīr pāicumbōdu kalai vāikkālgalai oru onnāga mannal adaittu vidu tanniyai ovvuru pāttikum
tiruppi vidu
tannīr pattigal udanjāl udanukkudane pāttiyai sariyakku

Form the main channel according to the slope of the land.

Form the secondary channels from the main channel.

Use the bund former to form the secondary channels.

Then form small beds with the bund former.

Ensure that each bed is served by a secondary channel.

Rectify bunds of the bed and secondary channels with a manvitty (spade).

While irrigating divert water into the secondary channels one after another by cross-damming with mud and by diverting water into one bed after another.

If the bunds get damaged by water, rectify them then and there.

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A.D.T. Irubattielu Nel

A.D.T. - Part I

1. A.D.T. irubattielu adiga vilai chaltarum oru pōrukku vittu, idan vayadu 105 nāl
2. idan sagupadi muraipatti ippō sollapōren
3. oru 'acre' A.D.T. irubattielu nel payirida padinettu kilō vidai nell.eduttukka vēnum
4. inda vidaiyōde oru kilōvukku rendu girām alavile agrasan marundai nallā kalakkanum
5. oru 'acre' nadavu seivadukku pannendu sendil nātru pāva venum
6. nātrangālukku kuranjadu rendu vandi tolu uram alladu compost pada venum
7. nātrangālile, munneccarikkayaga nātru parippadakku oru vārattukku munnāla endarin marundu + clikka venum
8. irubattinalu -- irubattiaru nātkalike nātru nađugaikku tayāra irukkum

A.D.T. Irubattiellu Nel

A.D.T. 27 - Part I

1. A.D.T. is improved strain with potential for high yield. It comes to harvest in 105 days.
2. I shall talk to you now on the cultivation practices for this strain.
3. 18 kilos of paddy seed are required for raising one acre of A.D.T. crop.
4. Mix agrosan with the paddy seed at the ratio of 2 grams per kilo seeds.
5. To transplant an acre, raise nursery in 12.
6. Apply at least 2 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost for the nursery.
7. As a prophylactics measure, spray endrin in the nursery a week before pulling the seedlings.
8. The seedlings will be fit for transplanting after 24-26 days.

A.D.T. 27 - Part II

1. nadavu vayalai natta panpadutti patu vandi māttu uram pottu madakki ulu. irunutti mupatti mūnu kilō padinanjam namber kaluppu uram mele tūvu. 8X⁴ idaivelai vittu natrukālai nada veṇum
2. kālai edukkum karuviyāl rendu tādavai ūdu kalaikalai eḍukka veṇum
3. nattā muppadam nāl elupadu kilō ammonium sulphate alladu muppattoru kilō uria, mēl uramāga pōda veṇum
4. nattā padinanjam naium, tondaikadir varu munnum endirinaiyum faitolyhaiyum kalandu rendu daram telikka veṇum
5. inda mādiri muraigalai pinpatrināl acre'kku sarasari rendu ayiratti ainūru kilō vilaichal nichayam kidaikkum

1. Prepare the main fields thoroughly. Apply 10 cartloads of farmyard manure and 233 kilos of mixed fertilizer No. 15. Then transplant with a spacing of 8"X4".
2. Work the intercultivator twice and remove the weeds.
3. 30 days after transplanting, top-dress with 70 kilos of ammonium sulphate or 31 kilos of urea.
4. Spray with a mixture of endrin and fytolin twice. The first, spray on the 15th day after transplanting and the second at the boot-leaf stage.
5. By adopting these methods an average acre yield of 2500 kgm can be secured.

Demonstration for CO₇ Ragi

1. kō elu rāgi nuttianju nāl payir
2. oru 'acre'ukku rendu kilō vidai vēnum
3. rendu kilō vidaiyai munū cent' natrangalili nadu
4. natruvit̄tu irubadu - irubattanju nalile edut̄tu nadu
5. nadavu vayalukku irubadu vandi sānj uram alladu kampost pōttu madakki ulu
6. padinālu kilō talai sattu, padinālu kilo mani sattu, padinālu kilo sambal sattu, gran galaiyum pōttu madakki ulu
7. nūtiambadu kilō angām namber kalappu urattile nda sattugal kidaikkum
8. pāttigal kattu
9. natrukai marundil nanai
10. pāttigalil tannir kātti natrukai āru angula idaivei vittu rendu rendaga nadu
11. mūnavadu nalile tirumbavum tannir kāttu
12. tannir kātti mūnu alladu nālu nalil mannai kilari vidu
13. kilarivitta mannai oru vārattukku nalla kāya vidu
14. padinālu kilō talaisattu (elubadu kilō 'ammonium sulphate') uram pōttu tannir kāttu
15. rendu nāl kalicca marundu teli
16. kalai eduttu mannai kilari vidu
17. nūtranjām nālil (natruvit̄tadilirundu) aruvadai sei
18. ayirattu ainūru kolō rāgi kiðaikkum

Demonstration for CO₇ Ragi

1. CO₇ ragi is of 105 days duration.
2. 2 kg of seed is required for an acre.
3. 2 kg of seed should be sown in 3 cents seed bed.
4. Transplant the seedling after 20-25 days.
5. Encorporate 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost in the main field.
6. Encorp rate 14 kg of nitrogen, 14 kg of phosphoras, 14 kg of potassium also.
7. 150 kg of mixture fertilizer no. 5 will supply these plant nutrients.
8. Form beds.
9. Dip the seedlings in the pesticide.
10. Let in water in the beus and plant seedlings 6 inches apart, 2 seedlings per hole.
11. Irrigate again on the third day.
12. Stir the soil after 3 to 6 days.
13. Allow the soil to get dried up well for a week.
14. Apply 14 kg of nitrogen (70 kg of ammonium sulphate) & irrigate.
15. Spray the crop after 2 days with pesticide.
16. Repeat weeding and hoeing.
17. Harvest of the 105th day (from the date of sowing in seed bed).
18. 1500 kg of ragi can be obtained from an acre.

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Demonstration for Hybrid Bajra

1. v̄iriya ottu kambu adiga makasul kódukkum
2. idan vayadu embadu n̄al
3. oru 'acre' n̄ada orukilō vidai vendum
4. oru kilō vidaiyai munu 'cent' nattrangalil natru vidu
5. nattu vittu padinettam nalil eduttu nadavu sei
nadavukku mundi vayalai nallā tayār sei
6. eru 'acre'ukku irubadu vandi sāni uram alladu kampōst uramittu uluduviđu
7. padinettu 'inch' idaiveliyit̄tu p̄ar pidi
8. p̄arkalin s̄diyil n̄ilapakkamaga ombadu kilō talaisattu padinālu kilō manisattu, ombadu kilo sāmbal sattu urattai pōdu
9. idarkku hūttiambadu kilō padinanjam namber kalappu urattai (6-9-6) podavendum
10. uratirkku rendu 'inch' angulattirkku mēl p̄aril āru angula idaiveliyit̄tu rendu rendu nattrukalāga nadu
11. nadava seidu irubadu n̄atkalil ombadu kilō talaisattai mēluramāga podu
12. idarkku n̄arpattianju kilō 'ammonium sulphate' vendum
13. enbadu n̄atkəlil aruvadai seyanum
14. oru 'acre'ukku āyirattu ainuru kilōvilarundu rendayiram kilō kambu dānyam kidaikkum

Demonstration for Hybrid Bajra

1. Hybrid kambu gives high yield.
2. Its duration is 80 days.
3. To plant an acre 1 kg of seed is required.
4. Raise nursery in 3 cents.
5. transplant on the 18th day.
6. Prepare the mainfield thoroughly before transplanting.
7. Apply 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost per acre as basal dose and plow it in.
8. Form furrows and ridges 18 inches apart.
9. At the base of the ridge in a back apply, 9 kilos of nitrogen, 14 kilos of phosphoric acid, 9 kilos of potash.
10. 150 kilos of mixture no. 15 will supply the above requirements.
11. Transplant 2 seedlings per hole 2 inches above the fertilizer bank and 6 inches apart on the ridge.
12. Apply 9 kilos of nitrogen 20 days after transplanting.
13. 45 kilos of ammonium sulphate will supply this requirement.
14. Harvest on the 80th day.
15. Such a crop will give an acre yield of 1500 to 2000 kilos of kambu.

Demonstration for Hybrid Cholam

1. vī.iya ottu chōlam adiga magusūl kodukkum
2. idukku vayadu tonnuru nātkal
3. oru 'acre'ukku nālu kilō vadai vendum
4. vidaippadarkku mundi vidaiyil marundu (kandagam) kala
5. acre onpukku irubādu vandi makkina sāni uram alladu kampōst podu. padinet̄tu kilō talaisattu padinet̄tu kilō mapisattu. padinet̄tu kilō sāmbalsattu
6. inda urattai anjām nambar kalappu uramaga (9-9-9). iranūru kilō p̄dalam
7. uratukku mele rendu anguliattukku paril vidaiyai rendu alladu munu vīdaigal vīdam undru
8. tannir paichchu
9. mūndrām nāl tirumbavum tannir paichchu
10. edām nāl kurut̄tu puluvai tadukka enderin marundaiyum + mettangingtax (metasystax)
marundaiyum kalandu teli
11. padinalām māl tirumbavum marundu teli
12. irubadam nāl kandagamum endrine marundum serttu telichch tannir paichchu
13. muppādam nāl marundu teli
14. adarttiyāna payirgalai eduttu vīdu
15. udane pattu kilō talaisattu (50 kilo ammonium sulphate) uramiđu
16. arubatti anjām nāl kadirput̄taiyilurukkumbodu 5% D.D.T.yum 10% B.H.C. marundum kalandu padinanju kilō tuvū
17. top̄nurām nāl aruvadai sei
18. acre onpukku rendāyiratti ainūru kilōvillirindu
19. mūvayiram kilō chōlam kidaikkum

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Demonstration for Hybrid Cholam

1. Hybrid cholam will give high yield.
2. Its duration is 90 days.
3. Four kgs of seed is required for an acre.
4. Treat the seed with chemicals (sulphur) before sowing.
5. Apply 20 cartloads of farmyard manure or compost per acre and encorporate. 18 kg nitrogen
18 kg phosphorus. 18 kg potassium
6. These N P K can be supplied by putting the mixture fertilizer no. 5 (9-9-9) @200 kg acre.
7. Two inches above the fertilizer band, on the ridges, dibble the cholam seeds at 2 or 3 per hole.
8. Irrigate.
9. Irrigate again on the third day.
10. Spray endrin and metasystax on the seventh day against shoot fly.
11. Repeat the spraying on the 14th day.
12. Spray endrin and sulphur (wet) on the 20th day.
13. Repeat on the 30th day.
14. Thin out seedlings.
15. Top-dress with 10 kg of nitrogen (go kg of ammonium sulphate).
16. When the crop is in short blade stage at the 65th day (earheads just emerging) dust D.D.T.
5% and B.H.C. 10% at 15 kg acre.
17. Repeat on 75th day.
18. Harvest on the 90th day.
19. Yield of cholam will be 2500 kg to 300 kg an acre.

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Pronunciation Guide

The following symbols represent the sounds of colloquial Tamil. Most of them are similar to sounds we use in English and are therefore easy to use. You should take special note of the two diagrammed sets of sounds, however, as they are important sounds in Tamil which are not used in English.

Vowel Sounds

Tamil Sound

a
ā
i
I
u
ū
ee
e
ai
o
ō
au

English Equivalent

but
father
pit
feet
put
boot
pet
fate
sight
fold
token
caught

Consonant Sounds

k
g
n
ch
s

luck
game
sing
church
seat
ship
Joy
onion
see diagram
see diagram

Tamil Sound

English Equivalent

n
t
n
p
b
f
m
y
r
l
v

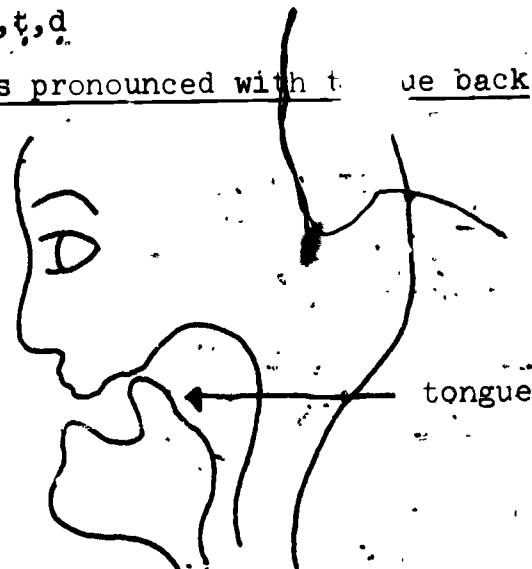
1
i
rr

see diagram
see diagram
neck
sip
bag
fair
make
year
see diagram
luck
pronounced midway
between English
'v' and 'w'
see diagram
see diagram
see diagram

Pronunciation Guide Diagram

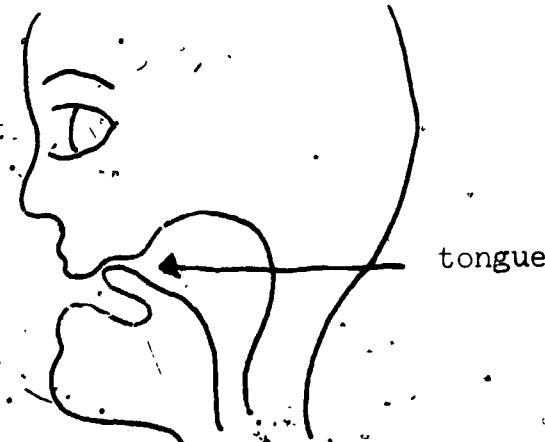
l, l, n, t, d

Sounds pronounced with tongue back



t, r, rr

Sounds pronounced with tongue forward



- l Fold your tongue back so that the tip of the tongue almost touches the back part of the roof of your mouth. Then flap your tongue forward while saying 'law'.
- i Pronounce this sound in the same way as for l but start with your tongue further forward.
- n This time, touch the back of the roof of your mouth with the tip of your tongue and say 'naught'.
- t & d Pronounce these like the 't' and 'd' of English but with your tongue further back

t Put your tongue directly behind your teeth (as when you say 'then') and pronounce the 't' in 'team'

r With your tongue a little further back flap it up against the roof of your mouth (it's a rolled 'r')

rr Put more stress on 'r'

Example

Verb Forms

1. do
2. to do
3. I will do
4. You (Plu) will do
5. They will do
6. I did
7. You (Plu) did
8. They did
9. which I do
10. which I am doing
11. which I did
12. which I was doing
13. which I will do
14. which I will be doing

(Normally '13' form would be enough)

NOTE: in the case of participle forms, the verb form remains the same for all persons and numbers

sei	Imp.
seiya	Infin.
seivēn	
seivinga	
seivānga	
deiden	
seidinga	
seidanga	Past
seiyara	
seidukittirukkira	
seida	
seidukittirunda	
seiya pōra	
seidukittirukkappōra	Participles

do - seidanga	two colloquial forms
senjanga	
seida	two colloquial forms
senga	

TAMIL VERBS
(Collo. Forms)

English verb	Imper 1	Infin 2	1st Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
Ven	do	sei	seiya	seivēn	seivānga
go	pō	pōga	pōvēn	pōvīngā	pōvānga
take	kondupō	kondupōga	kondupōvēn	kondupōvīngā	kondupōvānga
come	vā	vara	varuvēn	varuvīngā	varnvānga
bring	konduvā	konduvara	konduvaruvēn	konduvaruvīngā	kcnduvarnvānga
give	tā	tara	taruvēn	taruvīngā	taruvānga
write	eludu	eluda	eluduvēn	eluduvīngā	eluduvānga
say	sollu	solla	solluvēn	solluvīngā	solluvānga
speak	pēsu	pēsa	pēsuvēn	pēsuvīngā	pēsuvānga
eat	sāppidū	sāppida	sāppiduvēn	sāppiduvīngā	sāppiduvānga
call	kūppidū	kūppida	kūppiduvēn	kūppiduvīngā	kūppiduvānga
touch	todu	toda	tođuvēn	tođuvīngā	tođuvānga
plant	nađu	nađa	nađuvēn	nađuvīngā	nađuvānga
start	purappađu	purappađa	purappađuvēn	purappađuvīngā	purappađuvānga
close	mūđu	mūđa	mūđuvēn	mūđuvīngā	mūđuvānga
drop	pōđu	pōđa	pōđuvēn	pōđuvīngā	pōđuvānga
run	đđu	đđa	đđuvēn	đđuvīngā	đđuvānga
sing	pāđu	pāđa	pāđuvēn	pāđuvīngā	pāđuvānga
search	tedu	tēđa	tēđuvēn	tēđuvīngā	tēđuvānga
dance	āđu	āđa	āđuvēn	āđuvīngā	āđuvānga
play	vilayāđu	vilayāđa	vilayāđuvēn	vilayāđuvīngā	vilayāđuvānga
pour	üttu	ütta	üttuvēn	üttuvīngā	üttuvānga
wear	uguttu	ugutta	üduttuvēn	üduttuvīngā	üduttuvānga
show	kattu	kāttā	kāttuvēn	kāttuvīngā	kāttuvānga

English verb	Past		Participles		
	1st Per. 6	2nd plu-'you' 7	3rd plu-'they' 8	Present* 9	Present(continuous)## 10
Ven do	seidēn	seidīngā	seidāngā	seiyara	seidukittirukkira
go	pōnēn	pōningā	pōnāngā	pōra	pōikiteturukkira
take	kondupōnēn	kondupóningā	kondupōnāngā	kondupōra	kondu poikiteturukkira
come	vandēn	vandīngā	vandāngā	vara	vandukitturukkira
bring	konduvandēn	konduvandīngā	konduvandāngā	konduvara	kondu vandukitturukkira
give	tandēn	tandīngā	tandāngā	tara	tandukitturukkira
write	eludinēn	eludinīngā	eludināngā	eludara	eludikitturukkira
say	sonnēn	sonningā	sonnāngā	solra	soli kitturukkira
speak	einēn	pēsinīngā	pēsināngā	pēsara	pēsi "
eat	säppitēn	säppitīngā	säppittāngā	säppidara	säppittu
call	küppitēn	küppitīngā	küppittāngā	küppidara	küppittu
touch	tötēn	tötīngā	tottāngā	tötara	tötü
plant	nattēn	nattīngā	nattāngā	nadara	natü
start	purappattēn	purappatīngā	purappattāngā	purappadara	purappaṭtu
close	müdinēn	müdinīngā	müdināngā	müdara	müdi
drop	pōtēn	pōtīngā	pōttāngā	pōdara	pōṭtu
run	ödinēn	ödinīngā	ödināngā	ödara	ögi
sing	pādinēn	pādinīngā	pādināngā	pādara	pādi
search	tēdinēn	tēdinīngā	tēdināngā	tēdara	tēdi
dance	ädinēn	ädinīngā	ädināngā	ädara	ädi
play	vilayädinēn	vilayädinīngā	vilayädināngā	vilayädara	vilayädi
pour	üttinēn	üttinīngā	üttināngā	üttara	ütti
wear	üduttinér	üdittinīngā	üdittināngā	üduttara	üdutti
show	kättinēn	kättinīngā	kättināngā	kättara	kätti

*There are two common forms.

Example: seiyara

seiyum - more irre. but note that
all verbs can use this form

#Two forms.

Example: kondu - gra.
kittu - collo.

Participles
(same for all persons & numbers)

English verb	Past 11	Past(continuous)*# 12	Future* 13	Future(continuous)*# 14
Ven	do	seida	seidu kittirunda	seidu kittirukkappora
go	pōna	pōi	poga	pōi
take	kondu pōna	kondu pōi	kondu pōga	kondu pōi
come	vanda	vandu	vara	vandu
bring	kondu vanda	kondu vandu	kondu vara	kondu vandu
give	tanda	tandu	tara	tandu
write	eludina	eludi	eluda	eludi
say	sonna	sölli	solla	sölli
speak	pēsina	pēsi	pēsa	pēsi
eat	säppitta	säppittu	säppida	säppit̄tu
call	küpitta	küpittu	küppiça	küppit̄tu
touch	tötta	tottu	toda	tottu
plant	nätta	nättu	nada	nattu
start	purappat̄ta	purappattu	purappada	purappat̄tu
close	müdiña	müdi	müda	müdi
drop	pōtta	pōt̄tu	pōda	pōt̄tu
run	ödina	ödi	öda	ödi
sing	pädina	pädi	päda	pädi
search	tēdina	tēdi	tēda	tēdi
dance	ädina	ädi	äda	ädi
play	vilayädina	vilayädi	vilayäda	velayädi
pour	üttina	ütti	ütta	ütti
wear	üduttina	ügutti	üdutta	üdutti
show	kättina	kätti	kättä	kätti

Future

English verb	Imper. 1	Infin. 2	1st Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
tie	katju	kat̄ta	kat̄tuvēn	kat̄tuvinga	kat̄tuvānga
stay	tangu	tanga	tanguvēn	tanguvinga	tanguvānga
get down	irangu	iranga	iranguvēn	iranguvinga	irangu vānga
buy	vāngu	vānga	vānguvēn	vānguvinga	vāngu vānga
send	anuppu	anuppa	anuppuvēn	anuppuvinga	anuppuvānga
turn	tirumbu	irumba	tirumbuvēn	tirumbivinga	tirumbivānga
climb	ēru	ēra	ēruvēn	ēruvinga	ēruvānga
dig	tōndu	tōnda	tōnduvēn	tōnduvinga	tōnduvānga
let go	pāchchu	pāchcha	pāchchuveñ	pāchchuvīnga	pāchchuvānga
sit	ukkāru	ukkāra	ukkāruvēn	ukkāruvinga	ukkāruvānga
spray	tūvu	tūva	tūvuvēn	tūvuvīnga	tūvuvānga
sleep	tūngu	tūnga	tūnguvēn	tūnguvinga	tūnguvānga
pen	iru	irukka	iruppēn	iruppīnga	iruppānga
get up	elundiru	elundirukka	elundiruppēn	elundiruppīnga	elundi ruppānga
study	padī	padikka	padippēn	padippinga	padippānga
drink	kudi	kuđikka	kudippēn	kuđippinga	kuđippānga
bathe	kuli	kulikka	kulippēn	kulippinga	kulippānge
hit	ađi	ađikka	adippēn	adippinga	adippnāga
finish	mudi	mudikka	mudippēn	mudippinga	mudippānga
catch	pidi	pidikka	pidippēn	pidippinga	piđippānga
bite	kadi	kađikka	kadippēn	kadippinga	kadippānga
peel	uri	urikka	urippēn	urippinga	urippānga
laugh	siri	sirikka	sirippēn	sirippinga	sirippānga
inform	teruvi	teruvikka	teruvippēn	teruvippinga	teruvippānga

Past

English verb

1st Per.

6

tie	kattinēn	
stay	tanginēn	
get down	iranginēr	
buy	vānginēn	
send	anuppinēn	
turn	tirumbinēn	
climb	ērinēn	
dig	tōndinēn	
let go	pāchchinēn	
sit	ukkārndēn	
spray	tūvinēn	
sleep	tūnginēn	
pen	be	irunden
	get up	elundirundēn
	study	pādichchēn
	drink	kudichchēn
	bathe	kulichchēn
	hit	adichchēn
	finish	mudichchēn
	catch	pidichchēn
	bite	kadichchēn
	peel	urichchēn
	laugh	sirichchēn
	inform	teruvichchēn

2nd plu-'you'

7

	kattinīngā
	tanginingā
	iranginīngā
	vānginīngā
	anuppinīngā
	tirumbinīngā
	ērinīngā
	tōndinīngā
	pāchchinīngā
	ukkārndīngā
	tūvinīngā
	tūnginīngā
	irundingā
	elundirundingā
	pādichchingā
	kudichchingā
	kulichchingā
	adichchingā
	mudichchingā
	pidichchingā
	kadichchingā
	urichchingā
	sirichchingā
	teruvichchingā

3rd/plu-'they'

8

	kattināngā
	tānīngā
	irangināngā
	vāngināngā
	anuppināngā
	tirumbināngā
	ērināngā
	tōndināngā
	pāchchināngā
	ukkārndāngā
	tūvināngā
	tūngināngā
	irundāngā
	elundirundāngā
	pādichchāngā
	kudichchāngā
	kulichchāngā
	adichchāngā
	mudichchāngā
	pidichchāngā
	kadichchāngā
	urichchāngā
	sirichchāngā
	teruvichchāngā

Participles
(same for all persons & numbers)

English verb	Present 9	Present (continuous) 10	Past 11
tie	kaṭṭara	katti	kaṭṭina
stay	tangara	tangi	tangina
get down	irangara	irangi	irangina
buy	vāngara	vāngi	vāngina
send	anuppara	anuppi	anuppina
turn	tirumbara	tirumbi	tirumbina
climb	ērara	ēri	ērina
dig	tōndara	tōndi	tōndina
let go.	pāchchara	pāchchi	pāchchina
sit	ukkārara	ukkārndu	ukkārnda
spray	tūvara	tūvi	tūvina
sleep	tūngara	tūngi	tūngina
be	irukkira	irundu	irunda
get up	elundirukkira	elundu	elunda
study	padikkira	padichchu	padichcha
drink	kuḍikkira	kudichchu	kudichchna
bathe	kulikkira	kulichchu	kulichcha
hit	adikkira	adichchu	adichcha
finish	mudikkira	mudichchu	mudichcha
catch	pidikkira	pidichchu	pidichcha
bite	kadikkira	kadichchu	kadichcha
peel	urikkira	urichchu	urichcha
laugh	sirikkira	sirichchu	sirichcha
inform	teruvikkira	teruvichchu	teruvichcha

Participles
(same for all persons & numbers)

English verb

Past (continuous)
12

tie	katti
stay	tangi
get down	irangi
buy	vāngi
send	anuppi
turn	tirumbi
climb	ēri
dig	tōndi
let go	pāchchi
sit	ukkārndu
spray	tūvi
sleep	tūngi
pen	irandu
be	elundu
get up	padichchu
study	kudichchu
drink	kulichchu
bathe	adichchu
hit	mudichchu
finish	pidichchu
catch	kadichchu
bite	urichchu
peet	sirichchu
laugh	teruvichchu
inform	

Future
13

katta	pōra
tanga	"
iranga	
vānga	
anuppa	
tirumba	
ēra	
tōnda	
pachcha	
ukkāre	
tūva	
tūnga	
iruka	
elundirukka	
padikka	
kudikka	
kulikka	
adikka	
mudikka	
pidikka	
kadikka	
urikka	
sirikka	
teruvikka	

Future (continuous)
14

katti	kirrīrn kkappōra
tangi	"
irangi	
vāngi	
anuppi	
tirumbi	
ēri	
tōndi	
pāchchi	
ukkārndu	
tūvi	
tūngi	
irandu	
elundu	
padichchu	
kudichchu	
kulichchu	
adichchu	
mudichchu	
pidichchu	
kadichchu	
urichchu	
sirichchu	
teruvichchu	

Future

English verb	Imper. 1	Infin. 2	1st. Per. 3	2nd plu-'you' 4	3rd plu-'they' 5
splash	arambi	arambikkä	arambippēn	arambippinga	arambippāngä
sprinkle	teli	telikka	telippēn	telippinga	telippāngä
take	edu	edukka	eduppēn	eduppinga	eduppāngä
give	kodu	kodukka	koduppēn	kođuppinga	kođuppāngä
teach	sollikkodu	soilikodukka	solikkoduppēn	solikkoduppinga	solikkoduppanā
die	padu	padukka	paduppēn	paduppinga	paduppāngä
sit	vai	vaikka	vaippēn	vaipplinga	vaippāngä
look	samai	samaikka	samaippēn	samaipplinga	samaippāngä
wine	tuvai	tuvaikka	tuvaippēn	tuvaipplinga	tuvaippāngä
think	ninai	ninaikka	ninaippēn	ninaipplinga	ninaippāngä
suck	nainai	nanaikka	nanaippēn	nanaipplinga	nanaippāngä
open	tira	tirakka	tirappēn	tirappinga	tiruppanā
walk	nada	nadakka	nadappēn	nadappinga	nadippāngä
mix	kala	kalakka	kalappēn	kalappinga	kalappāngä
measure	ala	alakka	alappēn	äläppinga	alappāngä
look	pär	pärkka	pärppēn	pärppalinga	parppāngä
sick	kēl	kēlkkä (kēkka)	kēlppēn (kēppēn)	kēlppalinga (kēppalinga)	kēlpāngä (kēppāngä)
stand	nil	nirkka (níkka)	nirppēn (nippēn)	nippinga	nippāngä

Past

English Verb

1st Per.

6

begin
sprinkle
take
give
teach
lie
put
cook
rinse
think
soak
open
walk
mix
measure
lock
sick

stand

2nd plu-'you'

7

ārambichchēn
telichchēn
eduttēn
kōduttēn
solikkoduttēn
paquttēn
vaittēn
samaittēn
tuvaittēn
ninaittēn
nanaittēn
tirandēn
nadandēn
kalandēn
alandēn
pārtten
kēttēn

ninnēn

3rd plu

8

ārambichchāngā
telichchāngā
eduttāngā
koduttāngā
solikkoduttāngā
paduttāngā
vachchāngā
samachchāngā
tuvauchchāngā
ninachchingā
nanachchingā
tirandingā
nadandingā
kalandingā
alandingā
pārttingā
ketttingā

ninnāngā

Participles
(same for all persons & number)

English verb	Present 9	Present (continuous) 10	Past 11
begin	ārambikkira	ārambichchu kitturi kkira	ārambichcha
sprinkle	telikkira	telichchu " "	telichcha
take	edukkara	eduttu	edutta
give	kodukkara	kođuttu	kođutta
teach	solikkodukkara	solikkoduttu	sollikođutta
lie	padukkara	paduttu	padutta
put	vaikkara	vachchu	vachcha
cock	samaikkara	samachchu	samachcha
rinse	tuvaikkara	tuvachchu	tuvachcha
think	ninaikkara	ninachchu	ninachcha
soak	nanaikkara	nanachchu	nanachcha
open	tirakkira	tirandu	tiranda
walk	nadakkira	nadandu	nadanda
mix	kalakkira	kalandu	kalanda
measure	alakkira	alandu	alanda
look	pārkira	pārttu	pārtta
ask	kēkkara	kēttu	kētta
stand	nikkara	ninnu	ninna

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Participles

English verb	Past(continuous) 12	Future 13	Future(continuous) 14
begin	ārambichchu	ārambikka	ārambichchu
sprinkle	telichchu	telikka	telichchu
take	eduttu	edukka	eduttu
give	kođuttu	kođukka	kođuttu
teach	solikkoduttu	solikkodukka	solikkoduttu
lie	pađuttu	padukka	pađuttu
put	vachchu	vaikka	vachchu
cook	samachchu	samaikka	samachchu
rinse	tuvachchu	tuvaikka	tuvachchu
think	ninachchu	ninaikka	ninachchu
soak	nanachchu	nanaikka	nanachchu
open	tirancu	tirakka	tirandu
walk	nadandu	nadakka	nadandu
mix	kälancu	kälakka	kälandu
measure	alendu	alakka	alandu
lock	pärttu	pärkka	pärttu
ask	këttu	këkka	këttu
stand	ninnu	nikka	ninnu

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